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YUAN SHIH-K'AI DEAD; LI YUAN-HUNG RECOGNISED PRESIDENT; TUAN CHI-JUI PREMIER

SMASH UP GERMAN ASSAULT DESIGNED TO CAPTURE VAUX

Garrison Remains Unbeaten, Despite Lavish Use Of Liquid Fire

FORT HAMMERED

Bad Weather Checks Infantry Action, But Shelling Is Incessant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Attacks made by the enemy, during the night, north-west of Vaux Fort, were completely checked and all their assaults between Vaux Fort and the village of Damloup were also smashed. A violent attack at Vaux Fort was held up by the garrison, despite the enemy's extensive use of liquid-fire.

The bombardment was very violent in the region of Thiaumont and Douaumont and intermittent on the left of the Meuse.

The communique in the evening reported: Bad weather hampered operations on the northern Verdun front and there was no infantry action. The bombardment continued at Vaux and Damloup, especially at Vaux Fort, where the situation is unchanged.

There was an intermittent artillery duel on the Avocourt sector, on the left of the Meuse.

British Raid Trenches

London, June 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Yesterday, a squadron of 26 British aeroplanes bombed some points of military importance, doing considerable damage. One machine was brought down by gun-fire in the enemy's lines. The remainder returned safely. The hostile air-craft were inactive.

There were increases of activity along the whole front last night. North of Fricourt, after a heavy bombardment, 200 Germans attacked our trenches. They were driven back, with considerable loss.

Near Serre, two small parties of British troops entered the German trenches, killed some of the occupants and returned, with slight loss. At Mourhy-au-Bois and Neuville, two more parties entered the enemy's lines, causing some loss and bringing back some prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery activity today. The situation at Ypres shows no material change. We retain the ground gained in yesterday's counter-attacks.

Germans Storm Caillette Forest From Both Sides

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 2.—Western theater. After a violent increase of artillery fire and previous blastings, strong British forces, in the evening, attacked west and south-west of Givenchy. Those who had not been turned back already in the curtain fire, were repulsed in the hand-to-hand fighting.

West of the Meuse, the French again attacked, without success.

East of the Meuse, the German troops stormed the Caillette forest from both sides and also the connecting trenches. A French counter-attack, carried out with strong forces, south-east of the pond of Vaux, failed.

Up to the present, 76 officers and more than 2,000 men have been made prisoners and three guns and at least 23 machine-guns captured.

South-west of Lille, a British aeroplane was captured undamaged, with its aviators. In an air-fight, a French single-seated fighting aeroplane was precipitated over the Marre ridge. Another came down within the German lines over Vaux and a third west of Morchingen.

The British biplane shot down yesterday, west of Cambrai, was the fourth disabled by Lieutenant Mulzer.

Rush British Positions

Headquarters, June 3.—Yesterday, at noon, Wurttemberg regiments con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Small Damage by German Heavy Guns Is Astonishing Feature of Big Sea Battle

British Light Cruisers Far Superior; Destroyer Shark Fought Two Columns by Herself

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 5.—Further details of the sea-fight off the coast of Jutland are given in the Scotsman. It says:

"When the British battle-cruisers attacked, Zeppelins moved continually overhead and apparently reported that the British Grand Fleet was not yet in sight. The German battle fleet then closed in and the battle raged for two hours, till further aerial information caused the Germans to flee southwards.

"The British battle-cruisers had barred the way, but, immediately Admiral Sir John Jellicoe established touch with the enemy, he sent a message to Vice-Admiral Beatty ordering him to retire. A sudden alteration in the enemy's course as they started to flee exposed the Tiger to the fire of a score of ships for ten minutes and it is marvellous that she survived the unprecedented volume of fire.

German Big Guns Ineffective

"An astonishing feature of the surviving battle-cruisers is the negligible damage they suffered from the heaviest German guns. Our light cruisers were far superior to those of the enemy, which, at the outset of the action, were beaten back in confusion and three of them were lost through being driven on our mines, the laying of which was one of the most dashing and most heroic exploits of the action.

"Our destroyers fought with sublime courage and daring, as their losses indicate. The survivors are convinced that the battle-ship on which they made a massed attack was the Hindenburg (? 28,000 tons).

"She was struck successively by four torpedoes, huge columns of water spouted into the air along her hull, tearing her to pieces, she heeled over till her funnels were level with the water and sank.

"Among the four battle-ships associated with the battle-cruisers at the outset of the action, H.M.S. Warspite (27,500 tons) was most prominent. It is stated that she sank two German vessels, while the protection she and her consorts gave the battle-cruisers probably accounted for the slight damage suffered by the surviving battle-cruisers."

Shark's Plucky Fight

One of the most inspiring episodes of the battle was the destroyer Shark's plucky dash into the midst of the overwhelmingly powerful foe. A survivor said they saw two columns of German destroyers right ahead. The Shark, putting on full speed, steamed between the lines and torpedoed two of the enemy's ships, one on each beam, whilst under the hottest fire.

After ten minutes, the Shark was hit by two torpedoes and sank immediately. The survivors spent five hours on a raft, watching the battle.

The number of destroyers lost by the enemy must be very great, for, whenever a big shell hit one, it went down like a stone. The German submarines were very busy, but it is thought that many must have been sunk by the big British battleships over-running them.

The Germans seemed to concentrate their fire, as far as possible, on one ship at a time. The narrator states that he saw five of their battleships and battle-cruisers firing on one British cruiser.

The Warrior's Experience

The story of the Warrior's fight is told by the survivors of her crew, who have been landed at Devonport. She engaged at 6 o'clock in the evening.

She and H.M.S. Defence were between two lines of German battleships and were severely handled. The Defence, in a few minutes, was blown into the air and the Warrior was badly riddled.

The enemy used gas shells, almost suffocating the British. Fortunately,

(Continued on Page 2)

Mr. F.O. Reynolds New President of Engineers

Mr. von Heidenstam, Retiring, Regrets War Has Caused Shortage of Papers

The annual general meeting of the Engineering Society of Shanghai was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society yesterday. Mr. Hugo von Heidenstam presided.

In presenting the Report of the Council for the past year, Mr. von Heidenstam referred to the shortage of papers contributed during the session, which was chiefly accounted for by the number of members who were on active service in the war.

The membership of the society at present stood at:—4 honorary members, 174 members, 16 honorary associates, 1 associate, 6 students.

The Society's Challenge Cup presented to the Engineer Company of the S. V. C. had been won this year by Sapper T. W. R. Wilson.

The statement of accounts showed that the society had a balance in hand of $425.86 together with the invested prize fund amounting to $694.01 and Tls. 400. The report and statement of accounts was adopted unanimously.

The following were elected to serve on the council for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. F. O. Reynolds. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. J. S. S. Cooper and P. H. Cole. Council: Messrs. A. E. Algar, H. H. Arnold, A. W. Brankstone, G. Grene, C. Harpur, S. J. Powell and I. Tuxford.

The past Presidents, Messrs. A. P. Wood, J. Prentice, C. H. Godfrey, T. H. U. Aldridge, A. C. Clear and H. von Heidenstam are ex-officio members of the Council.

Mr. A. P. Wood, senior past President, proposed a vote thanks to Mr. von Heidenstam for his services as president during a year beset with unusual difficulties. This was carried with acclamation.

Mr. J. S. S. Cooper proposed that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. E. T. Forrestier, the honorary secretary, and Mr. Tuxford, the honorary treasurer, which was also carried with acclamation.

13,000 Prisoners Are Captured by Russians

Petrograd Hears of Great Successes on Pripiat And Rumanian Frontier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 5.—The Russians have gained great successes on the Pripiat front and the Rumanian frontier. They have taken thirteen thousand prisoners.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN PEACE?

Japanese papers carry the following report: Harbin, May 28.—A German report to Swedish journals states that peace will be concluded between Austria-Hungary and Italy, the German Emperor having persuaded the Emperor Francis Joseph to cede Trentino to Italy as the price of peace.

CALL CHEKIANG ASSEMBLY

The local Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China yesterday issued the following:

In accordance with Proclamation No. 2 of the Chunwuyuan (Republican Military Council) relative to the restoration of republican institutions, the Tutuh of Chekiang has called an extraordinary session of the former Provincial Assembly and notified its members to report themselves at Hangchow on or before June 20.

The Weather

Weather still misty and overcast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 66.2 and the minimum 62.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.8 and 65.6.

The Deceased President — The New President

Yuan Shih-k'ai

Li Yuan-hung

FOR more than 30 years Yuan Shih-k'ai had been prominent in the affairs of China. He died of a complication of disorders, his demise being hastened by constant worry over the menacing condition of affairs of state.

His successor, Li Yuan-hung, first became a national figure in the Great Revolution of 1911, which resulted in the abdication of the Manchus, the creation of a Republic, and the election of Yuan Shih-k'ai to be President. Gen. Li Yuan-hung led the outbreak of the revolutionists at Wuchang. Following the abdication of the Manchus, Gen. Li ruled his section of the country ably and successfully until he was [illegible] Peking, [illegible] became Vice-President. [illegible] return to the monarchical form of government, he stood firmly for the Republic and declined all titles of nobility offered him by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Ehrenfelt Is Declared Guilty By Japan Court; Probeck To Shanghai

Interest in the alleged false passport case, recently before the Japanese courts, has been transferred to Shanghai by the arrival here yesterday of James Probeck, who was immediately taken under examination by Dr. J. E. Hultman, the Swedish Consul-General. Preliminary investigation having been completed, the case was put back and it was stated that it will later come on for trial in open court.

A Japanese exchange reports the case as follows:

Kobe, May 30.—On the 29th instant at 10 a.m. at the Kobe Chiho Saibansho, judgment was given in which James Probeck and Philip Ehrenfelt were charged with forgery. Judgment was to the following effect:—Ehrenfelt shall be punished with penal servitude for ten months, the 30 days for which he has been in custody of the Court being taken into calculation. All exhibits shall be retained by the Court. James Probeck is acquitted, because of insufficiency of evidence.

Ehrenfelt replaced Probeck's photograph with his own on the back of the passport which he borrowed from Probeck. He then completed the forgery by printing the Swedish arms on the passport. On his arrival at Kobe, he presented it to Mr. Summers, Honorary Swedish Consul at Kobe, and had it vised by him, and then he presented it to the Chief of the Kobe Police. The above is clear from the records of his examinations in the Public Procurator's Office and the Preliminary Court and from the exhibits attached. This conduct comes within the definition of forgery of documents in the Japanese Criminal Code, the punishment therefor provided being from three months to five years. The Court taking the prisoner's circumstances into consideration, has given judgment as above stated.

As to Probeck, he gave assistance to Ehrenfelt, but not of a nature to constitute a crime in the eyes of the law.

Ehrenfelt, the Court concluded, may appeal against the judgment within five days if he so desire.

Statement By Tang Shao-yi

Hon. Tang Shao-yi, former Premier of China, last night issued the following statement to THE CHINA PRESS:

"In accordance with the Constitution, the Vice President becomes the President till the expiration of the term of office (nearly two more years). Unless some unforeseen event happens in Peking within the next 24 hours, I cannot see any reason why the Vice President should experience any difficulty in carrying on his new duties.

"While I am writing this, I have just been informed that Li Yuan-hung has been recognised and that Tuan Chi-jui has consented to retain his Premiership."

Life Histories of Deceased President and His Successor

Yuan Shih-k'ai was born in Honan in 1859. In 1882, he went with a Chinese mission to Korea, where he remained for twelve years, becoming Chinese Imperial Resident at Seoul at the age of twenty-six. He held this position until expelled with other Chinese at the time of the China-Japan war.

Appointed Judicial Commissioner, Chihli, in July, 1897. Vice-President of a Board, with control of an army corps, in September, 1898, when he assisted the Empress Dowager in effecting a *coup d'etat*. Junior Vice-President of the Board of Works, June, 1899. Acting Governor of Shantung in December, 1899.

Appointed Governor of Shantung in March, 1900, in which capacity he rendered material assistance to foreigners during the Boxer outbreak. In mourning, June, 1901, but remained at his post as Acting Governor.

Succeeded Li Hung-chang as Viceroy of Chihli in December, 1901, when he was appointed Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. Received the Yellow Jacket in January, 1902. Director-General of the Northern Railways, January, 1902. Consulting Minister to the Government Council, January, 1902. Minister of Army Reorganization Council, July, 1903.

Took a prominent part in the formation of China's modern army. President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, September 4, 1907. Grand Councillor, September 4, 1907. Employed in arrangements for Imperial funerals, November, 1908. Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, December 19, 1908.

Dismissed from office by the Prince Regent and ordered to return to his native place, January 2, 1909. Appointed Hukuang Viceroy, with control of Imperial land and maritime forces, on the outbreak of the revolution on October 14, 1911. Refused appointment, but, subsequently, at the urgent request of the Throne, accepted it and proceeded to the front.

Appointed President of the Council of Ministers (Premier), November 1, 1911, on the dismissal of Prince Ching. Arrived in Peking on November 13 and was at once given command of all troops in the vicinity of the capital. Accepted the Premiership on November 15.

The announcement of the formation of the "first responsible Cabinet" was made next day and Yuan was appointed Imperial Plenipotentiary for the purpose of arranging terms of peace with the revolutionaries. Tendered his resignation as Premier on December 28.

An unsuccessful attempt upon his life was made in the streets of Peking on January 15. Offered, and three times refused, the rank of Marquis during the last week in January, 1912. Given full powers to arrange terms of abdication, by a secret edict dated February 3.

By the Abdication Edicts of February 12 he was given full

(Continued on Page 2)

END COMES AFTER A SERIOUS ILLNESS LASTING 2 MONTHS

Complicated by Worry Consequent on Breakaway Of Southern Provinces

MIXED ATTENTION

French Doctors' Advice Ignored in Favor of Chinese Physicians

THE LAST STRAW

President Finally Collapsed On Hearing of Chen Yi's Defection

YUAN SHIH-K'AI, who for more than four years had served China as President, is dead. He died yesterday in his Palace at Peking. The news has been officially confirmed.

Under the Constitution, the Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeds to the office of President now vacated by death. A private message from Peking to THE CHINA PRESS brings the news that Li Yuan-hung already has been recognised as President by the foreign diplomatic body and by the Chinese leaders at the capital. This message adds that Tuan Chi-jui has consented to retain his premiership. All latter news tends to lessen the fear expressed in many quarters yesterday that there would be an attempt at a coup d'etat.

The term of office to which Gen. Li Yuan-hung succeeds has nearly two years to run. This allows the leaders of the various political parties plenty of time in which to abate their differences and get together in a genuine effort to save their country.

(Special despatch from our own correspondent, received at 3 o'clock this morning.)

Peking, June 7.—Li Yuan-hung will become President today when the demise of Yuan Shih-k'ai will be officially announced.

Minister Hioki of Japan made an offer of military assistance to Premier Tuan Chi-jui which was refused as Tuan is confident of his ability to maintain order despite the presence of Gen. Chang Hsun's troops.

On his deathbed, President Yuan announced that he had been cheated by the Monarchists and that he really had intended to resign after making proper preparations. Lastly Yuan declared that he had done nothing wrong to the Chinese Republic and asked Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shih-chang to look after his family.

Yuan's sudden death is believed to be due to his having taken both foreign and native medicines.

Peking is peaceful as this message is sent.

News of Death Confirmed

Yesterday afternoon the Republican headquarters here received private advice in code from agents in Peking which absolutely confirmed the report of Yuan Shih-k'ai's death. There was little regret expressed. Through their agents the Republicans also received a chronicle of the fatal illness. They declared that President Yuan was made ill by the turn political affairs had taken against him and the fact that many of his old friends had come out emphatically for his abdication.

To cure his indisposition it was said that he called in two physicians, one a foreigner and the other a Chinese. Both of these prescribed for him in their own way without the knowledge of the other or what the other had advised. The Republican agents say that to make sure President Yuan took the medicines recommended by the two doctors at the same time. The report was that the ingredients of the two were such that by being taken together they seriously complicated the president's illness.

Ill for Two Months

A Chinese gentleman, who has a

wide acquaintance with palace officials, has just arrived from Peking. He declares that for the last two months President Yuan was so ill that he could not leave his bed, and that the administration of government functions, with the exception of matters of the highest importance, was left to Liang Shih-yi, who exercised his power freely.

There were reports current in Peking that President Yuan had been poisoned, but the gentleman in question did not credit these.

"The president's illness," he said, "was due to grief. The message from Chen Yi, Chiangchun of Szechuen, made his condition much worse. Chen was one of the officials trusted most by President Yuan. Therefore it was a great blow when he received the message from the Chiangchun demanding that he abdicate and threatening that, unless he did so, the will of the people of Szechuen would be followed and the great province be declared independent.

Realised End was Near.

"It was said at the capital that President Yuan realized that he was face to face with death. Last week he summoned Admiral Tsai Ting-kan to the palace and entrusted him with the division of his fortune among the family.

Ignore Foreign Doctors

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 6.—President Yuan Shih-k'ai died at 10.10 this morning. His death was due to uraemia, brought on by nervous prostration.

He was attended by three French and a number of Chinese doctors. The French expressed the opinion on the 2nd that he was in no danger. Afterwards, the President's condition took a turn for the worse.

His illness was undoubtedly complicated by the different treatments, due to the intervention of the Chinese doctors. Also the instructions given by the French doctors were often ignored.

The news is likely to increase the uneasiness of the population.

Histories of President And His Successor

(Continued from Page 1)

powers to organize a Republican Government, in conference with the Republican leaders. Elected Provisional President of the Chinese Republic by the National Council at Nanking, on February 15 and took the oath of office on March 10 at Peking. Re-elected Formal President of the Chinese Republic, October 6, 1913. Inaugurated, October 10, 1913.

In the Winter of 1915, a society called Chou An Hui, or the Preservation of Peace Society, was established at Peking, to promote the monarchy and to make the President the first Emperor of the new dynasty. President Yuan accepted the Throne in December, 1915 and a Mandate was issued by him to cancel the Republican government.

For this reason, he was much attacked by the people. Before his coronation, which was fixed for January 6, 1916, the outbreak of Yunnan took place, on December 26, 1915, declaring independence and later on the independence of Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Shensi, Szechuen and Hunan followed.

Gen. Li Yuan-hung

Li Yuan-hung, a Hupeh native, was born in 1864. He studied at the Peiyang Naval College, graduating after a course of six years and served on a cruiser during the China-Japan war. After the war he was engaged for service at Nanking by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

On the latter's transfer to Wuchang, Li accompanied him, to assist in the organization of the modern troops there. Thence he went to Japan for two years, to study fortifications. On his return, he became a Major in the cavalry and subsequently held several commands, including that of Colonel in the 21st Brigade.

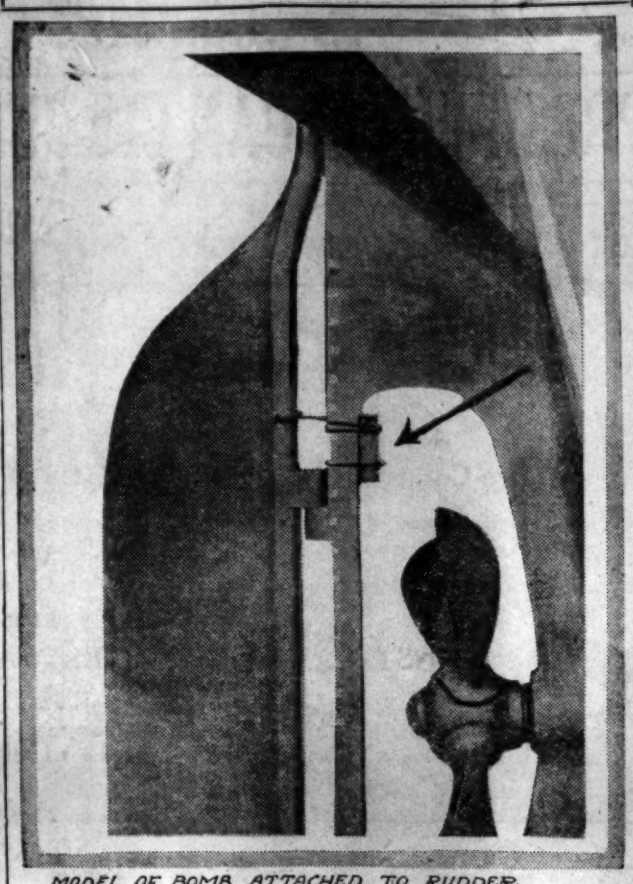
He was in charge of the organization of the Changteh maneuvers in 1905 and for the following five years served on the staff at Wuchang. On the outbreak of the revolution, at Wuchang, he accepted the command of the revolutionary forces, whose operations he directed thenceforward.

He was mainly instrumental in arranging for the Shanghai peace conference and, after the abdication of the Manchus, he was elected Vice-President of the Republic and appointed Chief of the General Staff and Tutuh of Hupeh. Given rank of General (Shang Chiang) on September 7.

Acting Tutuh, Kiangsi, June 8, 1913. Re-elected Vice-President, October 7, 1913. In December of the same year, he was called to Peking by President Yuan Shih-k'ai and, ever since then, has remained in the Capital.

During his stay in Peking, he was appointed Minister of the General Staff and Chairman of the Council. In May, 1916, when a formal government was organised by the independent provinces at Chaoking, General Li was elected President, in place of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Model of Ship's Rudder And Bomb Used in Fay Trial



MODEL OF BOMB ATTACHED TO RUDDER

New York, May 4.—An accurate model of a ship's rudder and a bomb attached to it, is being used as an exhibit in the trial of Lieut. Robert Fay and his accomplices, charged with setting bombs on ships of the Allies sailing from New York. The model shows the manner in which Fay and the others are alleged to have placed the bombs on the ships.

In the accompanying picture of the model, the bomb is shown fastened to the rudder post with a wire running to the rudder itself. The bomb is supposed to regulate so that a certain number of turns will explode it. Thus unconsciously, the helmsman of the vessel, by steering his ship from side to side in its course, blows up the ship.

Small Damage By German Heavy Guns

(Continued from Page 1)

the uneven contest was of short duration, the Germans retreating after seventeen minutes.

The Warrior began to fill with water and the crew started pumping. Ultimately, an auxiliary ship came up and took off the wounded.

The Warrior was towed for forty-eight hours and foundered shortly after the tow-rope was disconnected.

The survivors said that the Warrior was bombarded by five German dreadnoughts and twenty destroyers.

'Greatest Victory Since Trafalgar'

Fuller reports of the battle have had a most inspiring effect, as proving that the British scored a success, which the Morning Post describes as the most notable victory since Trafalgar, saying that, though less decisive, it may have results almost equally momentous. It adds: "The salient fact is that the German High Seas Fleet was completely outfought and chased in disorderly retreat into its ports."

Other naval experts are almost equally optimistic. Mr. Archibald Hurd says that German hopes of interfering with the blockade or the movements of troops must now be abandoned, while it is impossible for the German fleet to act offensively in the Baltic for weeks. Thus the right wing of the Russian armies is secured.

British wounded who have arrived in various ports are very cheerful and exultant.

A telegram from Ymuiden says that the German sailors brought in by a Dutch trawler smiled when shown the official reports issued in Berlin of a great German victory. They said: "Unfortunately, we know better", adding that the loss on both sides was heavy, but the strategic advantage was overwhelmingly on the British side.

333 British Officers Lost

The Admiralty has issued a list of 333 officers killed in the battle, including all the officers on board H.M.S. Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince. Only four officers belonging to H.M.S. Queen Mary and two belonging to H.M.S. Invincible were saved.

There is a list of 43 petty-officers and men, of whom 8 were wounded, saved from H.M.S. Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark. None were saved from H.M.S. Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad and Nestor. 66 men are dead and 27 wounded of the crew of the Warrior and 115 killed and 73 wounded on the other ships.

S.M.S. Seydlitz Badly Holed

Copenhagen, June 5.—The German battle-cruiser Seydlitz (24,000 tons; 50,000 H.P.; 900 men; completed 1913) was sighted on the 1st, thirty-eight miles west of Fanoe, pursued by British warships. The Seydlitz was badly damaged all over and had two great holes aft.

Smash Up Assault To Capture Vaux

(Continued from Page 1)

quered by storm the land ridge south-east of Zillebeeke, south-east of Ypres and the British positions behind it. One slightly wounded British General, a Colonel, 13 other officers, 350 unwounded and 168 wounded men were made prisoners.

The number of prisoners is rather small, because of the especially severe and bloody losses which the enemy suffered and because a part of the occupants were able to flee from their position and could only be reached by the German fire. Counter-attacks, made during the night, were easily repulsed.

North of Arras and in the district of Albert, artillery fighting continues.

In the Champagne, south of Ripont, German reconnoitering parties brought in from a small enterprise more than 200 French whom they had made prisoners. West of the Meuse, the Germans fought against the hostile batteries and fortifications, with visible success.

French Defeated

East of the Meuse, the French suffered a fresh defeat during the morning hours. A strong French attack against the positions south-west of the Caillette forest, recently conquered by the Germans, was repulsed.

Further east, on the ridge south-west of Vaux, the French yesterday stormed six times, in vain, trying to enter the German trenches. All these advances failed, with the heaviest losses for the French.

In the district of Vaux, violent engagements are going on, which are successful for the Germans.

On the eastern slopes of the Meuse Heights, the Germans stormed the strongly fortified village of Damloup; 520 unwounded French, among whom are 18 officers, were made prisoners and several machine-guns were taken. Other prisoners, while being led away, via Dieppe, came under the fire of French batteries.

German field artillery shot down a Farman biplane above Vaux. The French biplane shot down west of Morchingen, as mentioned in yesterday's report, was the fourth destroyed by Lieutenant Voehndorf.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

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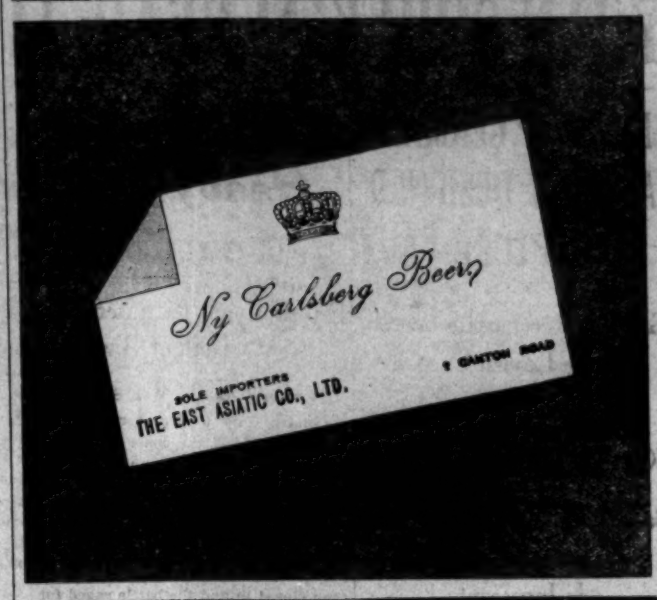

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AUSTRIANS' CONQUERING MARCH IS UNCHECKED

Official Report Details Taking Of Many Italian Positions; Army Reaches Grenzeck

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 2.—Eastern theater.—A successful German reconnoitering patrol, south of Smorgon, brought in several dozen prisoners. South-east of the Drisviaty Lake, a Russian aeroplane was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged.

June 3.—Eastern theater.—There were only patrol engagements.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, June 1.—Russian theater.—The Austro-Hungarian positions in Volhynia, yesterday, were again under fire of the enemy's artillery for several hours. During the night, there were several vanguard skirmishes. The enemy continue to be active also on the Bessarabian front.

Italian theater.—The Austro-Hungarian forces are advancing in the district north of Asiago, in an easterly direction. They reached the farm of Mandriele and crossed the country east of the Monte Fiara and Monte Baldo.

Italians Lose Positions

East of Arsiero, Monte Cengio and the heights south of Cavone and Trescho have been conquered. In this action, 900 Italians were captured, among whom are 15 officers and three machine-guns were taken. Near Arsiero, the Austro-Hungarians established themselves.

On the southern bank of the Posina, a strong Italian counter-attack was repulsed. Hostile attacks against the positions of the Territorials near Chiesa, in the Brand valley and east of the Passobuole, failed likewise.

During the cleaning of the district of attacks, the booty increased to 313 guns. The other booty has not yet been counted. Up to now, 148 machine-guns, 22 mine-throwers, 6 automobiles, 600 bicycles and very large quantities of ammunition, among which were 2,205 bombs of the heaviest type, have been brought in.

Vienna, June 2.—Russian theater.—On the Bessarabian and Volhynian fronts, the artillery duels, at several places, assumed the character of artillery battles. The enemy increased their activity also along the Ikva.

Austrians at Grenzeck

Italian theater.—East of the farm of Mandriele, the Austro-Hungarian troops, while fighting, advanced to Grenzeck. In the Arsiero district, the Austro-Hungarians conquered Monte Barco, east of Monte Nero and gained a firm footing in Fusine and Posina, on the southern bank of the Posina rivulet.

Balkan theater.—On the left bank of the middle Voyusa, east of Valona, the Austro-Hungarians dispersed an Italian detachment by a surprise attack. On the lower Voyusa, there were only patrol engagements.

Vienna, June 3.—Russian theater.—On the Bessarabian front and in Volhynia, the artillery duels are continuing, with undiminished violence. At several places, there were Russian infantry attacks, but they were repulsed.

The Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed one stronger and several feeble Italian attacks against Monte Barlor. The enemy's repeated attacks against the Austro-Hungarian positions near Grenzeck, east of the farm of Mandriele, failed.

Balkan theater.—The situation is calm.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, May 30.—Caucasus theater.—The offensive undertaken by us in the morning of May 30, from the general direction of Tuzladere and Mamahatun, on a front of 30 kilometers, against the Russian positions 6 kilometers south, 8 kilometers west and 18 kilometers south-east of Mamahatun, has been successful. As these operations were carried out by surprise, the Russians were forced to withdraw in this district, partly eastwards, partly north-eastwards.

Turks Occupy Mamahatun

At several places, the Russians were unable to offer the slightest resistance. Mamahatun has been occupied by us.

The Russian attacks in the Chorokh Valley and on the left wing were repulsed, after heavy artillery, infantry and bomb fighting.

June 1.—On the right wing, only insignificant patrol engagements occurred. In the center, the enemy, after an unsuccessful attack, on May 30, completely abandoned their positions and retired 20 kilometers in a north-western direction.

On the left wing, an enemy surprise attack was easily repulsed.

Berlin, June 3.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Swedish papers report that 3 German steamers have been torpedoed without any warning by a submarine, probably in Swedish waters. Of the crews, six men have perished. A British torpedo having been found near, at Skeldervikin, the Swedish press considers it as certain that the torpedo attack was made by a British submarine.

The newspaper Sozialdemokraten, which is by no means pro-German, accompanies the case with the following words: "Relentless torpedoing without warning. Destruction of human lives. The method thus employed will be condemned by all mankind. One could hope that, after the American initiative, this method of warfare belonged to old history.

Call on U. S. to Protest

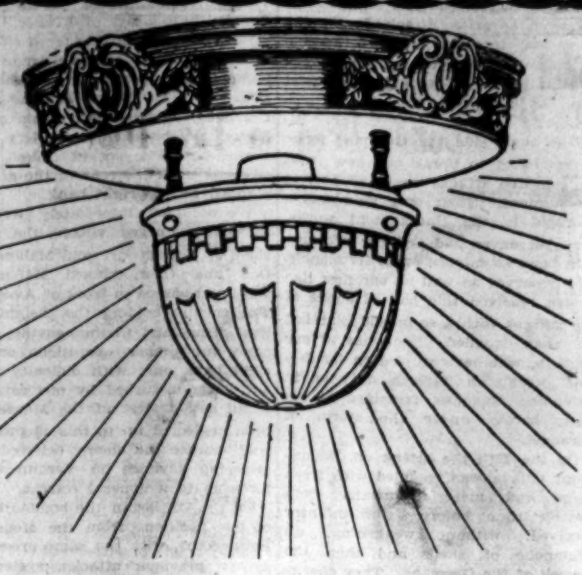
"If one considers that these acts have always excited immense wrath in the countries of the Allies and in America, one must confidently expect that the Government of the United States will issue a sharp protest." The Swedish populace received the rescued crews most heartily.

The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag writes from the Italian front that the Italian people had been kept in complete ignorance of the disasters in Tyrol and have only now been informed of them by refugees. Thousands have arrived in Milan, Turin and Genoa from Venice, Vicenza, Verona, Brescia und Bergamo.

The railway station in Verona has been demolished because the railway employees refused to sell tickets to the refugees. Over 10,000 people had gone there and, since victuals were lacking, the military commander posted guards at the gates, in order to hinder a further immigration.

In Venice, the banks closed last week and the ready money has been removed. The banks in Treviso, Vicenza, Padua and Verona followed this example.

In Venice, in view of the necessities of the army, victuals are lacking. Nearly all shops dealing in provisions have been ransacked, chiefly in the vicinity of the Piazetta and on the Campo Santa Maria Formosa, as well as in the streets leading from there to the post-office. Similar scenes and lootings have happened in Treviso, Vicenza, Padua and Verona.



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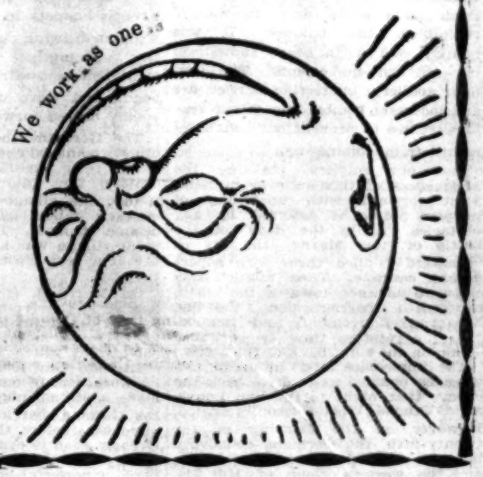

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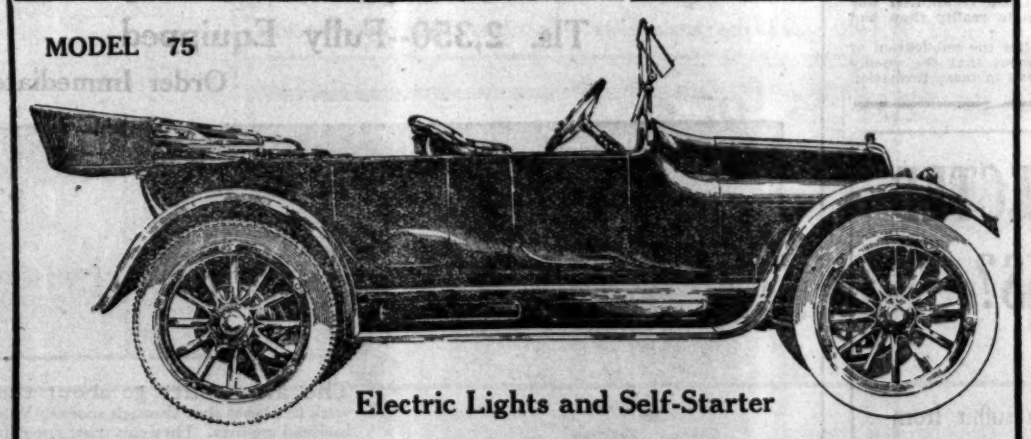

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THRILLING ACCOUNT OF VERDUN BATTLE

French Official Report on Capture of Douaumont And Fighting at Vaux

GERMANS SLAUGHTERED

Tribute To Valor of French Troops By Vossische Zeitung

Paris, April 23.—The battle for the possession of Douaumont, with its repeated German attacks, its extremely heavy losses and its immense expenditure of artillery ammunition, is described in the second instalment of the account of the Verdun campaign given in the Bulletin des Armees of today. The period covered by this section of the narrative is from February 24 to March 20.

The account also describes the attempt of the Germans to break through the French line on the western bank of the river, the attacks on the Bothincourt-Le Mort Homme-Cumieres sector and the blocking of this attempt.

A translation of the article follows:

I. The Battles of Douaumont

The night of February 24 marked the end of the rapid advance of the Germans. The divisions which had been fighting since February 21 and had offered a heroic resistance on our supporting lines had to be relieved. The enemy, believing victory within his grasp, multiplied his attacks with fresh battalions, drew heavily on his reserves of ammunition and to encourage his troops, announced that the battle of Verdun was the last great battle of the war.

He thought that he could advance swiftly on the heights of Douaumont and Froide-Terre and deal us the final blow at Verdun "in an irresistible rush."

It was at this moment that our high command brought into action the fresh units whose duty it was to reestablish the balance. It was terribly cold and a heavy snowstorm impeded our movements. The German artillery, by terrific barrier fire and incessant bombarding of our rear lines strove to prevent our reinforcements from coming up.

But our soldiers, realizing the seriousness of this decisive moment, went forward with unanimity of purpose not to be deterred by any obstacles. As in the days of the battle of the Marne, the cry of "Forward!" filled them with superhuman courage. Their mission was clear, to advance towards the north, to form a barrier along the line Bezonvaux-Louvemont, and thus to give the reserves time to get into action on the right bank of the Meuse.

The immediate intervention of two brigades enabled us to drive back the enemy that night to the line Louvemont-Vauche Wood-Hassoulle Wood. However, on the morning of the twenty-fifth, the Germans debouched in mass formation from Samogneux, and the western slope of Hill 344, while other elements attacked Hill 378 and the Cote du Poivre.

Although several attempts were blocked by our infantry and artillery, the Germans managed to enter Louvemont about 3 p.m., after reducing the village to ruins with the artillery.

Further to the right, in front of Douaumont where the principal action took place, the situation cleared gradually. It was believed about 5 p.m. that the village was going to be surrounded; but a counter attack by our tirailleurs towards the north and a vigorous movement of the Zouaves in the valley road east of Haudromont farm broke up the encircling movement. At the end of the day, we had strengthened our positions in the village and on the ridges to the east, holding more than two-thirds of the positions around the demolished fort, which position dominated the village.

However, during the afternoon, a party of Brandenburgers had succeeded by a surprise attack in forcing their way into the fort with the help of violent fighting on the wings. The assault by which we attempted next day to recapture the fort was a failure.

One their side the Germans made every effort to break our new front by repeated attacks west and east of Douaumont. Their only gain was a foothold in the Hardaumont works. And yet never had artillery preparation been so intense or so formidable. Our reserves as well as our first line troops received this hail of shells of all calibres with a sangfroid that has not been equalled. Each one of our soldiers, whether occupied on fortification work, on fatigue duty or in defending trenches, remained at his post, heroic under the storm of shrapnel.

On the 27th the attack on Douaumont village was resumed with fresh vigor and material means even greater than before. Our infantry received, without weakening, an avalanche of shells and then the onrush of the Germans. They charged with bayonets, and in this hand to hand fighting clearly established their superiority. The redoubt west of Douaumont fort, which we had held till then, passed momentarily into the enemy's hands. It was retaken by fierce fighting and the Germans withdrew, leaving heaps of dead on the ground. Then the enemy reattacked Douaumont with great fury. As on the evening before, the assailants were thrown back, and also as on the evening before, individual combats proved the power of our bayonets.

Another effort was made. Fresh troops, dashing forward to the assault, were mowed down before they could reach our positions.

In spite of enormous losses, the enemy would not admit his defeat and after a comparative calm which lasted two days, the artillery began again to play on Douaumont. From ten until three, on March 2, the village was deluged with such a quantity of shells that the German infantry felt sure that this time a way had been cleared for them. They donned French helmets in order to advance without drawing our fire, but the ruse was promptly discovered. The mitrailleuses awakened, the fusilade began and wave upon wave of the enemy moved forward to death.

The Germans then called for another bombardment of Douaumont from their artillery. This time, despite the valor shown by our troops, the village remained in the enemy's hands, but they could not debouch from it. The edge of Douaumont village was kept under our rifle fire at a very close range, about fifty yards.

On March 3, it was our turn to bombard the ruins of the village, which was crumbling to pieces and had become nothing but a heap of rubbish in which many bodies were scattered. Our artillery having done its work, two of our picked battalions made a strong night attack against the German barricades. Everything gave way before their dash and the Germans had to evacuate the position. At dawn on the fourth, however, they made a powerful counter attack with reinforcements just brought into the fighting. The fighting lasted till 9 o'clock, and once more the village fell into the hands of the Germans and our lines were reformed 200 yards behind it, where they still remain.

II.—The Fighting on the Left Bank, From March 6 to 20.

The battering ram pounding on our positions on the right bank of the Meuse had not opened that central breach between Bras and Douaumont, by which the enemy fully expected to reach Verdun. The German units, especially the Third Corps, had to be withdrawn to the rear to be reconstituted with important drafts from the depots in Germany, half being recruits of the 1916 class.

An order by the Crown Prince, read about March 4, to the troops at rest behind the lines recommended that this period of rest should be put to good use in order to prepare for a supreme effort which would carry Verdun, "the heart of France."

Before beginning this fresh effort it seemed necessary to the German command to take possession of the positions of Le Mort Homme and Cumieres on the left bank of the Meuse, as the French artillery from these positions, could take their adversaries in the rear in the attacks planned on the right bank.

We occupied immediately west of the Meuse Forges village, the front slope of Bethincourt and Malancourt. Ouf line then crossed Malancourt wood and passed in front of Avocourt. The enemy, holding the heights of Samogneux and Champneuville, could carry out further operations on the right bank only with difficulty without being disturbed by our artillery. If all action west of the Meuse had been neglected up to this moment, it was because the enemy believed that sweeping advance on Verdun would force us to a general retreat.

On the 6th began the bombardment of our positions from the Meuse to Bethincourt, with the same procedure as for previous attacks, systematic smashing by heavy artillery of every centre of resistance, destruction of advanced works and wholesale shelling of every crossroad and every communication. Forges, the first objective, was shelled by guns of every caliber for more than twelve hours before being assailed by waves of infantry. Situated on low ground which our artillery had difficulty to cover, the Forges brook was crossed by the enemy, who commenced to make his way up the north slopes of the Cote de l'Oie.

Our resistance grew stronger in order to meet the German effort directed on a wide front against Cumieres wood and the Cote de l'Oie. They filtered slowly along the Regneville railroad, harassed incessantly by our troops. For the assault on Hill 265 on the day of March 7 they used no less than an entire division, which after fearful losses at length attained its object.

The French line, starting from the crest of the Cote de l'Oie, passed in front of the Corbeaux wood and the north edge of the scrub east of Bethincourt, which served us as points of support.

On the next day, the 7th, the German artillery fire was concentrated with renewed intensity on the Corbeaux wood, which the enemy infantry entered at the same time that it gained a foothold on the slopes of the Cote de l'Oie. A hard fought duel then began for possession of the wood, parts of the position changing hands several times. At the outset we had the advantage. While a German massed attack on our right against Bethincourt failed, a counter attack, carried out with magnificent dash, enabled us to regain part of the Corbeaux wood and the enemy was driven toward the eastern extremity. This first attempt to recapture the ground lost was fruitless. Several sections were wiped out. We extended our positions until on the 8th we had recovered almost the entire wood.

Once more the German command drew large drafts upon its reserves. Forces which may be estimated at three regiments of effectives received the order on the 10th to carry Cumieres wood at any cost.

The first shells from the enemy's artillery killed or wounded the Colonel and the Majors of the regiment defending Corbeaux wood, and this loss threw the defence into confusion. The troops nevertheless did their duty, heroically, and if they had to yield that which they had so brilliantly won the day before they prevented the enemy from advancing beyond the edges of the wood, and Le Mort Homme remained intact.

On the morning of the 14th the Germans began the task of wresting from our grasp Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme and Cumieres. Their artillery from 10.30 a.m. played on the northern edge of Bourrus woods, the district of Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, Marre and the roads leading toward them. Time shells, percussion shells, asphyxiating and lachrymosal shells were fired, at some times at the rate of 120 a minute.

Our batteries, which had the range of the enemy's positions north of Corbeaux wood, in Cumieres wood and on the Cote de l'Oie, replied to every gun.

About 3 p.m. the enemy infantry began to move, following immediately behind the artillery barrier fire which protected it. It was thus able to reach our first lines, where many of our men had been partly asphyxiated or buried by the bombardment. Those who remained had no longer the power to prevent the capture of Hill 265. But the highest peak, Hill 295, remained in our hands as the result of a magnificant defence. During the night our counter attacks allowed us even to advance beyond the summit, and we established ourselves on the further slope between Hill 295 and Bethincourt, in immediate touch with the enemy. This local operation, like many other rectifications of our front, gave occasion for many acts of heroism by our infantry and zouaves.

By a series of vigorous and well directed efforts our position was appreciably improved. Thus when on March 16 and 17 the enemy after a lavish bombardment renewed his attempt on Hill 295 he was crushed and driven back. During these two days our field and heavy artillery, re-enforced by the fire of our batteries on the right bank of the Meuse, rendered aid to our infantry effective.

A momentary calm then fell on this sector. The enemy had need to reform and call up further reserves. All the sacrifices he had made had not enabled him to extend his line to Bethincourt and Cumieres. And Le Mort Homme remained in our possession.

III.—Fresh Attacks on Douaumont and Vaux, March 6 to 20.

Although the operations on the left bank of the Meuse absorbed a large portion of his troops the enemy did not abandon his projected movement on the right bank. After reforming he intended to move his line nearer to Verdun by pressure on our right wing. From March 8 to 10 fighting was resumed as fiercely as ever between Douaumont and Vaux fort.

On March 8, while we were attacking Corbeaux wood, the enemy took the offensive east of Douaumont fort. His offensive rapidly spread to the slopes of the promontory on which Vaux fort is built. The attack permitted the enemy to enter Vaux village, but a brillant bayonet charge retook the village almost immediately. A group of houses east of the church, where the struggle continued all day, was all that the enemy continued to hold.

Vaux fort did not figure in this affair, so that our amazement was great in reading the German official communique of March 9, which asserted that the Sixth and Ninth reserve regiments of Posen, under Gen. von Gearetzki Cornitz, "had carried by assault the armored fort of Vaux as well as numerous fortifications near."

At the very hour (2 p.m.) that this radio appeared one of our staff officers entered Vaux fort and reported that it had not been attacked and that the troops occupying it were at their posts, calm despite the bombardment. To explain this false statement German official despatches said later that the French had recaptured this fort, from which in reality they had never moved.

It was only after the publication of this false statement that the enemy threw his columns in mass formation against the slopes on which the fort stands. Our trpops literally massacred them. In front of the barbed wire entanglements the dead lay in heaps.

Engagements along the rest of the Vaux-Douaumont line were no more favorable for the assailants. In front of the village as well as in front of the fort of Vaux, where the Germans returned again and again to the attack, our positions were not pierced. Reenforcements succeeding reenforcements exhausted themselves in vain against the courage of our men. Hecatombs of German dead proved how firm had been our resistance.

The enemy continued these mass attacks until March 11 without obtaining a result in proportion to the sachifice of human life. Prisoners' declarations prove that the days of Vaux were among the most deadly of the campaign for the Germans. Thus it was that they had to seek fresh units, for their losses reached 60 per cent. of their normal effectives.

Operations on the right bank of the Meuse were not resumed before March 16. Battalions, refreshed, dashed forward to the assault, preceded by a bombardment with shells by the thousand. The village and fort of Vaux after the artillery work appeared to the commanding officers of the German troops as objectives comparatively easy to carry. Five attacks, preceded by artillery bombardments, followed without any result. Similar scenes were repeated on March 18, when six attacks were made. Some of the enemy sought to demoralize our men by using flaming liquids, but no form of fighting could intimidate such men. These attacks met the same fate as the preceding.

The Germans again stopped to reorganize their battered regiments and comparative calm succeeded in this sector.

IV.—In the Woevre, February 24 to March 20.

While we were receiving and repelling these repeated attacks on our centre in the right sector our line was voluntarily withdrawn in the night of February 24-25 to the foot of the Meuse Heights without any firing having taken place and in accordance with the plan best suited to our tactical interests. This withdrawal was carried out without difficulty. The German forces which followed us, the Fifteenth Corps, Fifth Division of the Landwehr and the First Division of Bavarian reserves never had to give battle, despite statements in the German official reports.

Furthermore, it took them eighteen hours to discover our withdrawal. On February 28 they entered Manheulles. On February 29 we abandoned Fresnes and our line (Eix, Moulainville, Chatillon, Ronxeaux, Haudiomont) has not varied since the beginning of operations.

Thus the "heart of France" has not been reached and the Germans themselves, analyzing the reasons of their check before the essential positions chosen by our staff, cannot help admiring the valor of the French. The Vossische Zeitung, which does not usually celebrate our virtues, declares:

"It is necessary always to take into account the unpredecented courage shown by French troops since the action started."

This admission has its significance and is worth remembering.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Big League Baseball

New York, May 8.—Though the baseball season is as yet in the unbaked stage every indication points to another close race in the National League, much the same as that of last year, and a similar condition appears probable in the American League. Sudden shifts in position are to be expected in the fore part of the season, but hardly such violent agitations of the percentage column as have been noticeable during the last week or two.

In the National League Brooklyn has a shade for first place, with Boston at her heels, Chicago a jump away, and the champion Phillies back in fourth position.

The play of the Brooklyn team, the one presumably less strengthened than any other in the National League, bids fair again to make the Dodgers formidable rivals. The change which placed Mowry at third base and Olson at shortstop seems to have brought just the right amount of strength to the team. Brooklyn is now going like wild fire and the achievement is another testimonial of the ability of Wilbert Robinson.

Of the Giants there is not much that can be said with favorable emphasis. New York is back in the cellar position and intrenching so strongly that it will be hard to pull out. It is a difficult thing to put a finger on the most vulnerable spot in the Giants. Most people are inclined to the belief that it lies in the pitching staff. There is undoubtedly weakness there. Much as it was hoped that Matty would come back, the master seems to have shown that his high value on the mound is ended. There is no absolutely dependable man to take his place and the Giants will probably continue to dig themselves in at the last line until relief is afforded by recruits.

The American League is supplying a merry race. Cleveland now leads and the novelty of being in the top position must be a gratification to the Indians. Cleveland displaced the Senators Saturday and the Washington team is just a mite ahead of the Yankees. The New York Club with almost an entire new team, is playing excellent ball, and it is not too much to expect that it will ride at the top ere long.

Standings of Clubs May 8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	9	4	.692
Boston	9	5	.643
Chicago	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	1	10	.524
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	8	11	.421
New York	2	12	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Washington	11	7	.611
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	10	10	.500
Detroit	10	10	.500
Chicago	10	13	.435
St. Louis	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	6	12	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	7	1	.875
Providence	6	2	.750
Richmond	6	3	.667
Baltimore	7	5	.583
Montreal	4	5	.444
Buffalo	4	7	.364
Rochester	2	7	.222
Toronto	1	7	.125

Lawn Tennis

Matches that have been played in the Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship are given below:

H. Toussaint and W. Klen beat W. P. and D. Roberts, 6-4, 3-6, 6-8, 8-6, 7-5.

J. Elmore and C. P. Sutthery beat E. Leitao and R. Canavarro 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

J. L. Wade and S. Kashio beat E. G. Norman and O. J. Shrager, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

The match between McEachran and Humphreys and Ollerdessen and Pott will be played at the Cercle Sportif, at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Public School v. S.C.C.

This match will be played on the S.C.C. Ground at 5.30 p.m. today.

The following will represent the Public School:—A. V. White, and G. Madar, H. Stellingwerff and J. P. Hawes, B. H. Smith and A. M. Hansen, C. E. Ollerdessen and N. David.

MEREDITH'S NEW RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13.—**Cornell University beat Pennsylvania** today in a finely contested dual track meet, the feature of which was the wonderful running of J. E. ("Ted") Meredith, captain of the Penn team. Meredith won the half-mile race after a great struggle, breaking the world's record, which he had previously held, and setting up a new mark of 1 minute 52 1-5 seconds.

Cornell scored 83¼ to Penn's 33¾ points.

News Brevities

Amongst this year's birthday honors is included the name of Col. Arthur du Cros, M.P. for Hastings, chairman and managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Co. Since representing Hastings, Sir Arthur du Cros, Bart., has been actively connected with the Royal Flying Corps. In connexion with Dunlop's contributions to the war, Sir Arthur organized a gift of 50 ambulances, subscribed for by himself, his friends and the Dunlop Company, which have materially added to the splendid services of the R.A.M.C.

• • •

Mrs. M. A. Bassity has moved from the Kalee Hotel to 491 Avenue Joffre. All communications regarding the Montessori System should be sent to that address. Mrs. Bassity delivered another address on the system Monday night at the Shanghai Lusitano Club before a "Standing Room Only" audience.

• • •

The directors of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending September 30 of 10 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

• • •

Owing to the late departure of the steamer from Tientsin the Bandman Opera Co. will open on Saturday next, instead of Friday, as previously advertised.

• • •

The Japan Advertiser says that Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science in Johns Hopkins University and the newly-appointed constitutional adviser to the Government of China, arrived at Yokohama by the Empress of Asia on the 30th ult. Doctor Willoughby is going to Peking to succeed his twin brother, Mr. W. F. Willoughby, a prominent economist, who resigned as adviser to the Yuan Government a few weeks ago and returned to the United States.

• • •

Lee Foo-yoong, C. P. C. 308, was acquitted in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of manslaughter. He was charged with having caused the death of a beggar whom he had arrested. The beggar was arrested on May 20 and was taken to the Sinza Station. Soon after he was placed in a cell it was noticed that he was injured and he died soon after making the statement that the constable who brought him in had kicked him in the stomach. The prisoner testified yesterday that the beggar tried to run away after being arrested, that finally he lay down on the pavement and refused to move. The constable said that he then "pushed him with his foot" to make him get up.

• • •

U. S. Commercial Attache Julean Arnold has arrived from Peking. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel and will observe office hours at the American Consulate General from 9 to 11 a.m. the remainder of this week.

• • •

The Eastern Times says that on Saturday the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce considered the question of the new Chairman and the deputy Chairman. They decided that as the Chairman and the deputy Chairman had been duly elected in accordance with the law of Chambers of Commerce they could not be changed arbitrarily. However as the new Chairman Sun Han-chang is now much occupied with his duties in the Bank of China and the new deputy Chairman Chen Jun-fu has to go to Kiangsi on business, the retiring Chairman Chu Pao-san and the deputy Chairman Shen Lien-fang will be asked to remain in office for a few months. The resignations of Committee members will not be accepted.

• • •

The Indian poet and philosopher Rabindranath Tagore arrived at Tokio on June 5 and was entertained at Kwanyeiji, a Buddhist temple, in the Uyeno Park, Tokio, by leading officials and public men. He later attended a meeting of welcome, given by the citizens of Tokio.

• • •

Judgment has been given in the case against many members of the Japanese House of Representatives about disciplinary measures. Mr. Itakura has been sentenced to the maximum punishment, namely six months' hard labor, and the rest have also been punished. Mr. Hayashida, the ex-Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, has been ordered to pay a fine of Yen 150.

• • •

Messrs. H. J. Rosencrantz and Joseph J. Keegan, Far Eastern representatives of Gaston, Wigmore and Williams, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Japan, where they have completed the work of establishing branch offices. The head office of the company in the Far East will be located in Shanghai. Messrs. Keegan and Rosencrantz are stopping at the Astor House Hotel.

• • •

Mr. J. B. Chevalier, of the Standard Oil Company, returned to Shanghai yesterday from a trip to the United States and South America. He made the voyage through the Panama Canal in April shortly after it was reopened. He says that the engineers, although they were expecting one or two more minor slides, were confident that they have conquered the last of the big ones.

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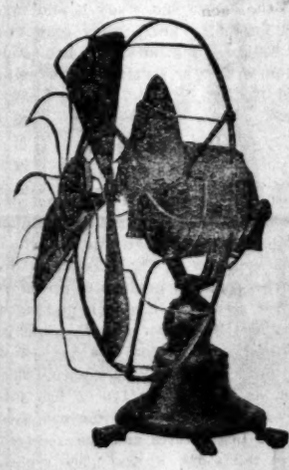

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Weather still misty and overcast all along the coast.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 7, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Yuan Shih-k'ai

BY the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai in his palace at Peking yesterday, China loses the services of one of the ablest statesmen she has produced. Even as a very young man at the threshold of his career he displayed a keenness of mind and boldness of action and a certain grasp and understanding of the larger affairs of state that made him a marked man and soon lifted him from the minor position of an under-secretary to the Chinese Imperial Resident in Seoul to that of the Imperial Residency itself.

He was only 26 years old when this honor came to him and he acquitted himself with consummate skill throughout the critical years that followed—those years that led up to the Chino-Japanese war. Following that disastrous war, he rapidly won for himself higher and still higher positions of power. Just to mention a few of the outstanding features of remarkable record (his life in detail is dealt with elsewhere in this issue) he assisted the Empress Dowager in the *coup d'etat* of 1898 when the Emperor Kwang Hsu was dethroned; he succeeded Li Hung-chang as Viceroy of Chihli in 1901; became Director General of the Northern Railways in 1902; Minister of Army Reorganization in 1903; took the leading part in the formation of the modern Chinese army; became President of the Board of Foreign Affairs in 1907 and Grand Councillor the same year. He was appointed Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent in 1908. In the following year, however, the Manchus became fearful of his power and dismissed him, ordering him into retirement in his native province where he remained until the great revolution of 1911 led to his recall to Peking. There, by skilful and rapidly executed negotiations between the Revolutionists and the Manchus, he brought about the abdication of the House that had ruled China for centuries and averted unimaginable suffering and sacrifice on the part of the people.

His success led to his eventual selection by the reunited North and South to be President of the newly-formed Republic of China. His subsequent career in that high place is too recent to require extended treatment here, and there is a wide variance of opinion as to the value of the services he rendered in that capacity. Any estimate of his successes or failures as President however, would be unfair if it did not take into consideration the well-nigh overwhelming difficulties of the situation which he faced. He set to work with a will, however. In the circumstances it was inevitable that he would be more of a military dictator than president. He restored peace throughout the land, reorganized the army, disarmed and dismissed the revolutionists, put down the little uprising of 1913, broke up the White Wolf raids, so won the confidence of the Powers that he was able to negotiate successful loans for large sums, introduced tax reforms, and in general had the country running along much better than anyone could have hoped for.

This was the situation in the summer of last year when the Chou An Hui movement was launched. This society had for its object the restoration of the monarchical form of government. What part, if any, Yuan Shih-k'ai or his eldest son played in the organization of this movement, must be left for the future to disclose.

The official record so far as known is that the President officially warned the society against making the movement an active political issue. The society however proceeded with its plans and eventually organized a movement which led to the crown being offered to Yuan. And after the customary declinations imposed by Chinese official etiquette, Yuan accepted the crown. The Powers, led by Japan, at that moment stepped in with a protest against the proposed shift from Republic to Monarchy. They based this on the fear that the movement was not so popular as it was represented to be and that it would lead to disturbances in China. It was the urgent desire of the Powers that while the Great War in Europe continued to rage nothing should be done in this part of the world that would be calculated further to complicate an already unparalleled catastrophe.

Yuan, probably for the first time in his whole career, failed to show the strength, audacity and decision that had marked his previous record. And while he waited, the blow that eventually led to his death, fell. Tsai Ao, one of his best and most trusted generals, slipped away to Canton, from where he made his way to Yunnan. That province soon afterward declared its independence. Other provinces followed with like declarations. Yuan, at first confident that the movement launched by Tsai Ao was not popular, despatched his best troops to put down the Republicans. He soon was made to feel however that the sentiment for the Republic permeated and affected not only the whole army, but his life-long and best friends in every province.

On their advice he issued the mandate cancelling the monarchy and asserted his right to continue as President. This the independent provinces declined to consider. Instead they issued a proclamation recognising Li Yuan-hung as President.

Recently it had become evident to all observers that there could be no peace in China while Yuan remained as President. The defection of Szechuen, led by Chen Yi, long a faithful friend and supporter of Yuan, seems to have been more than he could bear. His end was hastened by nervous prostration.

After almost unprecedented service to his country he died a broken, worried, disappointed man, feeling perhaps that he had been misunderstood by his people, that he had been wrongly accused of an ambition for the crown, and that in the end he had failed to win the love and trust of his countrymen whom he had served so long and brilliantly, and that at last their division over him had made him a hindrance rather than a help to them in their effort to save themselves and their country.

Yuan Shih-k'ai served his people greatly in life. Perhaps in his sad death, if they but study it and take its lesson to heart, they may find that, in dying now, he has done them a greater service than ever he did in life.

'Only the People'

(New York Sun)

Our enterprising and intelligent contemporary the *Literary Digest* cannot be accused of that partisan bias which twists straws or shapes election inquiries so as to produce a predetermined result. It has been making a poll of Republican and Progressive preferences according to a method of its own. Taking the legislative district as a unit, the *Digest* has addressed its questions to the members of the Legislatures and has received from thirty-one States 1,500 replies or votes. With allowances here and there for the favorite son, nearly four-fifths of all the votes are divided among three worthies, in the following order as here exhibited:

Hughes	758
Roosevelt	275
Root	138

It is interesting to note that in only four of the thirty-one States, namely, Minnesota, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, does Colonel Roosevelt's vote exceed that for Mr. Justice Hughes. A ratio of more than two to one is quite uniformly preserved throughout the list.

This exhibit will interest Colonel Harvey, even if it does not interest the eminent and detached candidate of Colonel Harvey and the people.

A Broadway Opinion

(From the Morning Telegraph)

The esteemed New York World suggests that the Republicans nominate Mr. Wilson for President, evidently thinking that as the Republicans elected Mr. Wilson four years ago by their course at Chicago, they should stand by him.

A CITIZEN ARMY

By Frederic J. Haskin

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—Philadelphia is mobilising. While most of the nation is discussing preparedness, Philadelphia has ten thousand men ready, in theory at least, to take the field. When the recent Sussex crisis arose with Germany, the leaders of the local army wired Secretary Baker that their ten thousand stood behind him.

The organization is formally known as Philadelphia's Citizen Army, and intends eventually to recruit up to a strength of 48,000. Moreover, in the large plans which inspire the founders, Philadelphia's corps is to be only the nucleus of a National Citizen Army of a million men.

Locally people speak of the corps as "Drexel Biddle's Citizen Army", or more familiarly as "Biddle's Army." Therein lies the whole story. For this is a unique army, a paradoxical army. It is one man's army, yet it gets more men than the National Guard. It is a rich man's army, yet in some ways it is an ideal army for a poor man to join.

The army had its birth in Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle's brain. He is a figure pretty well known to American newspaper readers, his exploits as an amateur boxer combined with his sudden determination to found a world-wide chain of Bible classes having given material for much picturesque "copy". Less well known perhaps, is the fact that his Bible classes have been pushed along until they number 150,000 members. Now he is pushing his army in something the same way.

The original idea of the corps, and the idea that still animates its leaders, was simply to "show Congress that it can be done." Several months ago it became apparent that the country wanted preparedness, but the powers that be seemed unable to decide just where to begin and what to do. Philadelphia's Citizen Army is in the nature of a concrete suggestion, a laboratory demonstration of how citizen armies are built.

Being well endowed with this world's goods and in close touch with men of wealth, Mr. Biddle was in a position to put his ideas into practice. He wanted to get the rank and file of Philadelphia out and give them military training, somewhat after the Swiss or the Australian fashion, without interfering with their regular work. If the citizens of Philadelphia really wanted an army corps, was the implication, let them come out and form one, without waiting for instructions from authority.

At first it looked as if they didn't want one. After lengthy negotiations, a number of officers were loaned by the government to act as drill-masters. Thousands of recruiting circulars were sent around explaining the scheme, and setting the first meeting at Lansdowne, a country place near Philadelphia. Thousands of dollars were spent to get publicity. Front-page advertisements were inserted in the newspapers. When the day arrived, it found Mr. Biddle at Lansdowne with ten officers. The recruits were there too—as many as sixteen of them.

The new army was apparently a fiasco. It looked like failure. But Mr. Biddle remembered his Bible class experience, when he had started with four men. He looked over the sixteen recruits, and they were a heterogeneous collection, especially from the religious point of view. There were three Jews, four Roman Catholics, an atheist or two, and members of several protestant denominations. Nevertheless, the aggregation were called on to start the army by saying the Lord's Prayer. This they did, and the first drill was postponed while the recruiting campaign went on.

Before long the tide began to turn, and enough men came out to start the drilling. After two weeks, names were pouring in, until now, as stated before, the corps numbers ten thousand, with a fair prospect of getting the 48,000 set for a goal.

The work consists in bi-weekly drills with strenuous week-end drilling at Lansdowne. Saturday and Sunday are devoted to the latter, and into these two days the men in charge are contriving to cram twenty-eight hours of military practice of one kind or another. Tents, food and equipment are furnished.

In the matter of meeting expenses, the corps is calling on the wealthy men of Philadelphia. A campaign has just been launched to raise $500,000 to cover the cost of prospective expansion. The theory is that each recruit shall pay for as much as he can, or will. If he is in good circumstances, he can take care of all his own expenses, get his military training, and do his duty as a citizen. If he is someone equally willing but too poor to go to any extra expense, the corps will do it for him.

It is claimed for such a system that it is based on real justice. Men of wealth have most at stake in case of war. They have most to lose in disaster, most to protect under any circumstances. It is no more than their duty that they should come forward with the money to equip defenders, if the defenders are willing to give their time, which is all they have, toward making themselves efficient. Moreover, wealth comes to most men late in life, when they are past the fighting age. They can do their share by helping some youth with a smaller bank-account to learn to handle a rifle.

Many large employers of labor have been won over. There is one detachment of the corps which consists of 1,200 bakers. All these bakers come from a single big bakery, and their uniforms are furnished them by their employer. Several of the department stores have uniformed as many of their employes as cared to join. One jewelry store has sixty-four uniformed men in the field.

Recruiting is still going on actively. Sometimes as many as a hundred men join in a day. To stimulate interest, a unique exhibit has been set up on the ground floor of one of the big down town office buildings. It includes all sorts of souvenirs of the European war, in the shape of helmets, rifles, big ugly-looking shells, a model camp, an aeroplane, even the somewhat discouraging figure of a wounded soldier attended by a pretty Red Cross nurse. This last, however, is a part of the contribution of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness, which is co-operating in the exhibition as are half a dozen other organizations of kindred purpose, such as the state division of the Navy League.

In spite of the fact that it is by way of being a protege of wealth and society, the Citizen Army is democratic. The men who are backing it are in dead earnest, and efficiency is the only yardstick. Some young scions of Philadelphia's first families are serving in the ranks, under the command of men who work at a trade. One of the best captains in the organization spends his working hours laying bricks.

The obligations incurred by the man who signs his name as a recruit are of course less definite than those he undertakes to fulfill when joining the National Guard. He is not pledged to any course of action except that he promises to defend his country, and to work faithfully at acquiring a military training. Nevertheless, the leaders of the corps believe firmly that their men can be counted on in any contingency that may arise, as witness their telegram to the Secretary of War.

The unique feature of the Citizen Army is the use it has made of the resources of men of wealth. By paying all expenses for those who can not pay their own, even down to making good a loss of salary when an employer will not give time off without taking it out of the pay envelope, the system puts military training within reach of anybody who wants it. It has put the question of preparedness squarely up to the citizen himself, leaving him to answer it in an unmistakable way by his own actions.

The Citizen Army hopes to grow until it is a national organization. Plans are already made for starting corps in many other cities, among them Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh. In each new city the same double problem will have to be faced that was solved in Philadelphia—first how to arouse the people, and second how to secure the co-operation of men of means. The ultimate goal is an organization a million strong, covering the country.

The men who want that corps have no particular desire to keep it in their own hands. They want preparedness. They are willing to work with anybody who is working for preparedness, ready to affiliate with anything that promises to further the end. They ask nothing better than to have their corps taken over by the government. They believe that what the country really wants is a non-militaristic citizen army. They are trying to show that it can be done.

The Difficulty

(From the Washington Star)

"There's always room at the top," said the man who speaks sagaciously.

"Yes," replied Bronco Bob; "but the trouble is that in a lot o' games the best cards is at the bottom of the pack."

Recalls Mark Twain

The German explanation of the Sussex affair recalls Mark Twain's statement that the writer of the plays was not Shakespeare, but another man of the same name.—*New York Sun.*

You Are Your Own One And Only Business

By Arthur Brisbane

Any great merchant or manufacturer will say: "Our most difficult problem is to arouse real interest in our employes. Everything would be easy if only each man could be made to feel that the interest of the business is HIS interest. But indifference, careless or discourteous treatment of customers, due to the moods and tempers of employes, make success hard."

That is the complaint of the employer, who, ninety-nine times out of one hundred, has worked his way up from nothing, who knows that his success was won by close attention, and who cannot get that attention from others.

But with all his difficulties and trials, the big man is doing pretty well.

BUT YOU, THE INATTENTIVE LITTLE MAN, ARE NOT DOING PRETTY WELL. And you never will do pretty well, or well at all, unless you think of YOURSELF as the big man thinks of his business.

You cannot get along unless you can get from YOURSELF close attention to the business that occupies you.

It is not your employer who suffers most when you neglect your opportunity.

He can discharge you and get somebody else.

But you cannot discharge YOURSELF and get somebody else to be YOU.

You are YOU, for life. And all that you are ever going to have is what you get out of YOU.

If you neglect—with due regard for your health, sleep and wise living—any opportunity to get the most work possible out of YOURSELF, you are making just as much of a failure as the head of a great concern would make IF HE NEGLECTED HIS ENTIRE BUSINESS.

Once more we tell you that YOU are YOUR entire business.

You are a salesman, no matter at what you are working. Every working human being is a salesman in a world where the worker SELLS HIMSELF.

If you are digging a ditch, there is a foreman watching, or a man passing by, who has intelligence to know that you ought to be doing something better if you are proving yourself fit.

If you are running an elevator in a building, you are a salesman, for you are selling the offices in that building. Your contribution to good service—your politeness, the care and safety with which you work—is one of the qualities that "sell" that building.

If you are a typewriter in an office, writing the letters of the firm, you are a salesman. For your care and the appearance of your work are important to selling the product of your firm, whether the product be legal advice, or shoes, or stocks on a margin.

This is intended principally for the actual SALES PEOPLE, the men and women that are at work in the stores, big and little.

Study the man or the woman that has the place you would like to have.

There is nothing on the outside of that person to indicate superiority.

But there is on the inside A MAIN SPRING that keeps working.

Look at the backs of two watches, and you can't tell anything about them. But put them to your ear. In one you hear the ticking, in the other you hear nothing.

Ninety per cent of the young men and women working in the stores, hoping for future success, are so many watches in which there is no ticking.

Each customer is opportunity—the only thing of importance in this world is the opportunity to deal with other human beings and learn HOW to deal with them.

A hundred customers should supply a training.

Five thousand customers ought to be a COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCATION and ought to mean quick advancement and progress on the road to real success.

Before you moan about overworking yourself or suggest that other people get along easily, learn how success is won. It does NOT come to the one afraid to work too much.

Mr. Phipps has a fine house opposite Central Park on Fifth avenue, New York, and tens of millions of dollars put away. He has polo ponies and country houses on Long Island to give his boys.

Mr. Phipps used to sell powder and other things in a little store in Ohio. He was extremely polite to EVERYBODY who entered, although he did not own the store, and politeness or impoliteness made no difference to his pocket AT THAT MOMENT.

When he had finished a day of about twelve hours in the store, he walked four or five miles to a blacksmith shop, where another hard worker, one with very little education, needed somebody to put his accounts in order.

Young Phipps put the accounts in order, kept the books, and walked back four or five miles, went to bed and had a good sleep.

Please bear in mind, young men, that it does not exhaust the nervous system or ruin the rising citizen any more to walk nine or ten miles in the OPEN AIR after a day's work than it does to walk nine or ten miles AROUND A POOL TABLE in tobacco smoke.

Young Phipps made the acquaintance of another young man, who was thinking hard and working hard while he was a messenger. That young man was Andrew Carnegie.

Phipps, Carnegie and the blacksmith went together and decided that they would have a little iron business—and they had it and they have still got its results.

If each one of those three had not worked HARDER THAN HE HAD TO WORK, if he had not been polite to those with whom he came in contact, if he had not STUDIED MEN, which is the great study of the human being, not one of them, or two of them, or three of them, would be anybody now.

Phipps would be telling you how he MIGHT have done so and so, IF he had done so and so.

Carnegie would be running an elevator, complaining in a nice Scottish accent of the hardship of fate.

The blacksmith, whose name at this moment we do not recall, would be sitting in front of a village store saying that once he could have bought the corner lot for one dollar and a half.

Every young man and woman who reads this has as good a chance as any of those who have succeeded.

But you must work FOR OTHERS in order to work for yourself.

Jude's Father an Author

(From the Atchison Globe)

Back in Indiana some years ago, while Jude Johnson's father was being taken to the poorhouse, he raised a great remonstrance and disturbance because he wanted to finish writing a book he had started. The book is now on some shelves in Atchison, and its title is "Rules for Becoming Rich."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I WANT YOU TO BE ON YOUR BEST BEHAVIOR AS WE ARE GOING TO CALL ON MRS. SMITH AND SHE IS VERY SWELL!
MY GOODNESS - HOW THIN YOU ARE GETTING - MRS. SMITH!
BUNK!
DO YOU REALLY THINK SO -
COME - I MUST SHOW YOU MY APARTMENT - NOW THIS IS MY KITCHEN!
REMEMBER!!
HELLO - MAGGIE - DON'T YOU REMEMBER ME - WE USE TO DO WASHIN' TOGETHER IN OLD CERRY STREET!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

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The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.
It is
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THE SWISS HOUSE
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Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.
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Further Particulars from:—
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Victrola IV $15
Other styles $25 to $250.
With a Victrola in the home every musical longing is satisfied.
All the world's best music to entertain you whenever and as often as you wish.
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Interesting Facts from Many Lands

A process for making artificial silk which, it is claimed, more nearly resembles pure silk in lustre than any now on the market, has been invented by a Japanese. He uses chrysalis oil and mulberry cellulose dissolved in a proper solvent. The fibre is produced in the regular way by forcing the liquid through minute holes.

Shortage of coal has become a serious problem in Spain, on account of decreased importation from foreign countries since the war started. According to Spanish customs returns 1,595,028 tons of coal were imported into Spain during the first eleven months of 1915, as against 2,313,630 tons in 1914, a decrease of 718,602 tons. As a result of this state of affairs more attention than ever before is being paid to Spanish coal deposits, but the increased output from this source has not been sufficient to meet demands.

Venezuela is coming to the fore as an importer of automobiles. Since the middle of 1914, when the war started, the United States practically has had a monopoly of the trade. The value of the American cars imported into Venezuela during the first six months of 1915 was almost equal to the value of all such cars imported during the whole of 1912.

Traffic on all Russia's inland waterways is to be centrally controlled, along lines already adopted for railroad communications, by a Central Executive Committee of Waterways, to be composed of a number of officials appointed by various Ministries as well as by municipal and other bodies. The decisions of this committee that demand neither changes in existing laws nor financial disbursements are to be carried out at once. Other decisions are to be put through with the consent of the Minister of Communications.

Honduras contemplates establishing a free port in the Department of Mosquitia, at the point where the Cruta River empties into the lake or bay of Caratasca. It is to be named Puerto Herrea, in honor of Dionisio de Herrera, first President of the Republic of Honduras. The province of Mosquitia, where the port is to be situated, embraces nearly one-sixth of the entire area of the republic, and is untouched commercially and industrially; in fact, except for certain strips along the coast, it is practically unknown and inhabited entirely by Indians. The interior is said to be rich in timber and minerals.

Six million five hundred thousand pounds of chicle, the basis of chewing gum, were imported into the United States in 1915, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington. This product is the dried milk juice of the tropical sapodilla tree. The countries from which practically all of it was obtained were Mexico, Canada, British Honduras, Venezuela, and the Central American republics. Mexico and Canada between them provided more than two-thirds of the total amount imported. The chicle imported during the last ten years has cost nearly $35,000,000, which gives some idea of the popularity of gum chewing among Americans.

American moving-picture films are being sold in increasing quantities in France owing to the curtailment of the French and Italian film output due to the war.

The Society Islands, far away in the South Seas, now have wireless communication with the outer world, a radio station having been opened by the French Government on the island of Tahiti during the past Winter. Communication with the United States will be via Samoa and New Zealand, and thence by cable to San Francisco. It it expected that the cost of messages to the United States will exceed $1 per word. Later on it is hoped to reduce this more than half by sending the messages over an all-wireless route.

SLANG AT THE FRONT

A divisional order was recently issued, writes W. Beach Thomas from British headquarters, France, that in future no reports were to be made to headquarters in slang. Seldom has an order caused more scratchings of heads or authors' pains. In the trenches you cannot think except in terms of slang, if slang it is to be called, this happy, crisp and often monosyllabic naming of otherwise clumsy and offensive things.

About the date of the order I found a captain bunched up at a table in a neighbour's dug-out in throes of composition. With no little labor he had just achieved the cardinal sentence in his report. It was to the effect that a 60-lb. projectile from a minenwerfer trench mortar had fallen behind trench B17 and failed to explode. "It's a fine sentence," he said, and then, shaking his head meditatively, "but a 'sausage dud' would have sounded much better and saved a lot of pencil." He was right. Indeed, there is something to be said for the formal and official adoption of the trench slang, properly regarded, but admirable shorthand technical terms.

The only reason why they are not accepted as technical is that they are couched in charming Saxon instead of bogus Latin or Greek. What could be better devised to describe the various kinds of shells? The high explosive is "a crump"; the mixed shrapnel and high explosive is "a whizzbang"; and the pip-squeak could only be a pip-squeak. He who has once seen the emanations from a "woolly bear" will never doubt the fitness of the title. "Jack Johnsons" are as immortal as the "marmites." Both descriptions are rather a compliment than an insult to the 17-inch howitzer.

It would not be a bad idea for the army or corps or division to play the part of a French academy of letters and formally bless or ban some of these technical terms, giving them a quite precise definition. I would suggest an index expurgatorius. The first might very well start with "dud." Did ever word better indicate its own meaning? A good, fat shell falling with a flop into mud and failing to explode is a "dud" because when once the word has been coined it could not be anything else. May we not in future write the word dud without apologetic commas? I suppose much the most popular adjective in the army is "cushy," a word not without merit. The contempt poured on people with "cushy jobs" is only less general than the French scorn for the "embusque," and not every soldier is sorry for the man who receives a cushy wound that qualifies him for "blighty."

Dick's Original Balata Belting

Superior to any other belting in the market.
Stocked in sizes from 1¼-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.
Quotations on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
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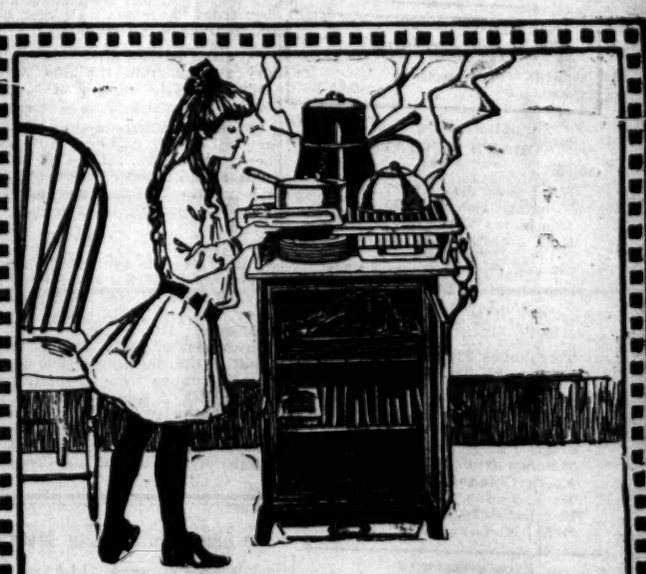
Sole Representatives for:
R. & J. DICK, Ltd., Glasgow



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That a child can perform the work as easily as a grown-up person.
COOKERS ARE FIXED WITHOUT HIRE
For particulars apply to
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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains 48 extra large cans (22 oz.).

TRY THIS:—

BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK TONIC, No. 2. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add two tablespoons of brandy, or four of sherry. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Shanghai
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 6, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.10
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1929
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11—Tls.	6.85
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex....$	9.47
Peking Bar	352
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31¾ d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Bx., Paris on London....Fr.	28.20
Bx., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11
London	Demand	2-11⅛
India	T.T.	216½
Paris	T.T.	411
Paris	Demand	411½
New York	T.T.	69
New York	Demand	69⅜
Hongkong	(nom.) T.T.	71⅛
Japan	T.T.	73
Batavia	T.T.	166

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	437
New York	4 m-s.	72

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.02
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.68
,, ,, 1—	Marks †	3.84
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.27
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.56
,, ,, 1—	Rupees	2.47
,, ,, 1—	Roubles	2.45
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95¼
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 6, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
S'hai Seremban Tls. 1.25
Yangtsze Ins. $250.00
Dominions Tls. 14.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00
Samagas Tls. 1.25
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.25
Consolidateds Tls. 3.90
Java Consolidateds Tls. 21.00
Kamuntings Tls. 7.50
Langkats Tls. 26.50
Telephones Tls. 93.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 70.00

Direct Business Deported
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Gulas Tls. 9.25
Tebongs Tls. 26.50
North China Ins. Tls. 170.00
Yangtsze Ins. $250.00
Langkats $26.25
S'hai-Klebangs Tls. 1.25

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 6, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Tebongs Tls. 26.50 June
Kotas Tls. 12.00 June
Kotas Tls. 12.00 June
Kotas Tls. 12.00 cash
S'hai Lands Debs. 1909 6% Tls. 97.50 cash
Telephones Tls. 94.50 cash
Almas Tls. 14.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00 cash

Direct
Kotas Tls. 12.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 19.00 July
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hankow Tea Export

The export to the 1st June, 1916 as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports
Season 1916 X 17	525,036 lbs.	 503,431	lbs.
,, 1915 X 16	3,391,447 ,,	 1,742,320	,,
,, 1914 X 15	4,619,132 ,,	 1,957,719	,,

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	201,604 lbs.	2,904,277 lbs.	2,727,324 lbs.
,, United States and Canada.	29,267 ,,	513,869 ,,	573,361 ,,
,, Continent	34,705 ,,	240 ,,	1,553,779 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	143,713 ,,	527,869 ,,	272,596 ,,
,, do via North	186,913 ,,	660,356 ,,	622,871 ,,
,, Shanghai	103,664 ,,	94,785 ,,	104,411 ,,

Direct,	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
1916.	... lbs.	... lbs.	... lbs.	1,583,447 lbs.	343,215 lbs.
1915.	... ,,	2,000 ,,	... ,,	1,763,832 ,,	... ,,
1914.	... ,,	... ,,	146,712 ,,	2,843,664 ,,	1,216,339 ,,

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, May 31.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Per picul Tls.	Week ended May, 27 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected....	53.50	7,928
,, Seconds.....	43.50	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	—	—
,, ,, 2 10-60 ,, ...	—	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 21lbs.	—	27,940
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)	—	
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	—	
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	—	489
Green China Grass, Szechuen.....	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre.....	12.80	7,000
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre.....	10.35	
Animal Tallow.....	15.00	1,000
Gallnuts, Usual shape	23.00	321
,, Plum ,, ...	29.00	
Cotton Lihoo	17.00	7,594
,, Shansi	20.00	
Black Bristles, Rifling 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"		
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	105.50	1,012
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Sesamum Seed, White		
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red	4.00	1,682
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans.....	1.75	
*Broad Beans	1.38	1,869
Sesamum Seed Oil.....	—	37
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	2,851
Groundnut Oil	—	—
Wood Oil	10.20	32,145
Tea Oil.....	—	36
Bean Oil.....	7.50	1,625
Rape Oil.....	—	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

May Rubber Outputs

The China Realty Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consilidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., for the month of May was 33,980 lbs.

The estimated output of dry rubber from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the month of May was 4,017 lbs.

We are advised that the output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Estate for the month of May was 9,672 lbs.

Messrs. Wm Martin and Co., general agents, of The See Kee Rubber Estates Ltd., inform us that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of May was 6,700 lbs. The low output is due to labor troubles.

Telegraphic advices from the Straits, give the estimated output of dry rubber for the past month from the Chemor United Rubber Company, Ltd. as 15,816 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. inform us that the output of rubber from the estates for the month of May 13,526 lbs.

We have been informed that the output of dry rubber from the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates Ltd., for the month of May was 37,566 lbs.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

RISE IN LUXURY IMPORTS

New York, April 22.—This country is buying more foreign luxuries this spring than a year ago. Diamonds, pearls, laces, embroideries, silks, feathers, goat skins for gloves, and rubber for automobile tires show large increases. A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank for the latest week for which records were available, showed imports of diamonds and other precious stones for that week to be $1,380,000, against $352,000 in the same week of last year.

Silk imports ran nearly $1,000,000, against $750,000, while rubber was $352,000 in the same week of last 000; hides $2,250,000, against $1,-250,000. Feathers showed an increase of more than 50 per cent.; cotton laces and embroideries an increase of about 40 per cent. and china and glassware an increase of about 50 per cent.

Turkish tobacco, classed as a luxury, of which the United States had become a large importer, has practically disappeared from the list. For ten months ended with January, the imports from Turkey in Europe were only 20,000 pounds, against 4,000,000 pounds the year before, and from Turkey in Asia not a pound was received, against 6,000,000 pounds in ten months of the previous year.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 5.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.46d.
July-August	8.11d.
October-November	7.86d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$730 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 350.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	170 Sa.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	96s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.00 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$118 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 74 B.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 92 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 130 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 75½.
International Pref....	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 70.
Oriental.....	Tls. 34
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 84 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$106 B.
Green Island.....	$9.30 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	$16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92 B.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.70 S.
Weeks.....	$16.90.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.90.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.20 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.90 B
Dominion.....	Tls. 14 B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 7½ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 31 B
Karan.....	Tls. 17 B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 20 B
Padang.....	Tls. 17 B.
Penghalan Durian.....	Tls. 11¼ B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 1¼ B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 16 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 93 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers

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Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 5 was 116 tons."

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAPPY IN JAPAN

German prisoners of war in Japan are saving money out of their allowances and gifts received from friends. According to a Fukuoka journal, deposits are made in the post office savings bank by 239 prisoners in Kyushu, the total amounting to Yen 23,259 on March 31.

From what is reported in the Japanese papers it would appear that the lot of German prisoners in Japan is vastly better than that of the Allies' prisoners in Germany, of whose treatment so many ghastly accounts have been received, says the Japan Chronicle. The German camp at Aonogahara, near Himeji, is described as a sort of paradise where life is passed pleasantly and in perfect peace. To begin with, the German prisoners there are allowed an outing twice a week—Monday and Wednesday—and they indulge either in football or bathing in the placid stream of Takino. Some enterprising prisoners formed a syndicate, purchaser a couple of billiard tables, and commenced business, charging a fee of 5 sen per game. The enterprise has proved such a huge success that the two tables have been found insufficient to satisfy the increasing custom, so the syndicate is going to get two more tables.

The artisan members of the German colony are carrying on different sorts of work as their taste dictates, while those Germans who are fond of horticulture have been growing a large variety of flowers, obtaining supplies of seeds from Tokio or even from Germany. The camp garden is now full of flowers and very beautiful. The Germans, however, are not satisfied with mere flowers, so they built a summer house in the garden. The prisoners have frequent jollifications in the garden, as an unlimited supply of sake and beer and provisions can be had from the canteen.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE
Programme for June 7th and 8th.
To-night To-night
"THE QUEST OF THE SACRED GEM"
Mysteries of the Far East and the Western World mingle in this Enthrallingly Weird Four-Reel Drama.
"SOME LITTLE FEATHERED SONGSTERS"
A film of delightful interest
"INSECTS THAT MIMIC"
Science and Nature Series.
"THEIR UPS AND DOWNS"
A tonic for worry and care that cannot fail to cheer and delight.
"PEACH ON THE BEACH"
Here is a laughter-maker that no one can resist.
"A DOUBLE SUICIDE"
An amusing comedy

St. George's Gardens
BUBBLING WELL
Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

VICTORIA THEATRE
PROGRAMME
For 7th and 8th June
"SAME ACTORS"
Comic
"Through the Enemy's Line"
3 Parts
"SPECIAL GRAPHIC"
"THE SERVANT PROBLEM"
Comedy
"MABEL AND FATTY'S MARRIED LIFE"
Keystone Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE
PROGRAMME
For 7th and 8th June
"SMILER JOINS THE BOY SCOUTS"
Comic
"MICHAEL PERRIN"
4 Parts
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"AN AUTO HEROINE"
Comedy
"HOGAN'S ANNUAL SPREE"
Keystone Comedy

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 5.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 8½d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 9½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quieter after Firm.

Last Quotation, London, June 3:
Spot: 2s. 7¾d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 8¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of market: Firmer.

BELGIUM!
Remember the Children
Remember the Day—June 14th.
Open-Air Fete on the **Race Course**
Admission $1.00
Tickets on sale everywhere.
10003

In Aid of the Fund for Assisting Starving Children In Belgium
By arrangement with
Mr. Maurice Bandman,
The British Members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange present the
Bandman Opera Co.
in
"Tonight's the Night"
at the
LYCEUM THEATRE
on
Whit-Monday, 12th instant,
at 9 p.m.
SPECIAL PRICES
A few seats left which may be had on application to the Secretary, Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Allies! Feed Your Comrades' Children!
Neutrals! This is Your Opportunity!
Show The Belgian Orphans That "UNKULTURED" Shanghai Residents Hold In High Honour The Memory Of Those Who Gave Their Lives to Keep Their Word.
All expenses have been subscribed, and the gross receipts, every cent taken, will be remitted.
9969

Lyceum Theatre
TONIGHT
THE "HUMPHREY BISHOP COY."
London Star Company
of
High-class Vaudeville
2 nights only.
Booking at Moutrie's
USUAL PRICES

LYCEUM THEATRE
Short Return Visit
of
The Bandman Opera and Comedy Co.
Saturday, June 10th
"THE ONLY GIRL"
Monday, June 12th
"Tonight's The Night"
Bookings open at
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
9977

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendse)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,
9783

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chen, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shasshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

Siccawei Weather Report

5.—A string of depressions covers China from the S.W. to the N.E. Showers on their path in Kwangtung in Fukien, and at the mouth of the Yangtze.

6.—Weather still very gloomy and rainy, relatively cold Barometer somewhat rising.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, June 6, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	753.24	754.00
„ „ inches.....	29.66	29.69
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-0.29	-1.19
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†2.15	†0.91
Wind { Direction	NW	NNW
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	23	2
Wind { Miles	14.3	1.2
Temperature { Cen	18°3	18°8
Temperature { Fahr	64.9	64.8
Humidity: co	98	90
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

MUCH LESS DRINKING IN ENGLAND IN WAR

Public Drunkenness Has Decreased 50 Per Cent, Says Lord d'Abernon

PROHIBITION NOT SOUGHT

Increased Efficiency and Productiveness of Workers, A Good Feature

London, April 30.—"Fifty per cent. less public drunkenness and disorder than before the war," was Lord d'Abernon's answer to the question of the result obtained by the drink restrictions which the Cenrtal Liquor Control Board, of which he is the head, had put in force.

Lord d'Abernon was emphatic in denying that total prohibition is his ulterior aim. He made this denial in answer to certain suggestions which have been afloat that the various restrictions are simply stepping stones to prohibition. The official board of which Lord d'Abernon is the leading figure took over control of Great Britain's liquor problem on May 15, 1915.

Designed to affect areas such as munition centres and seaports, it has gradually extended its scope of operations until 29,000,000 people are directly affected by its decisions. The board possesses drastic powers, even to the point of absolutely closing saloons when it considers their existence prejudicial to the interests of national productiveness.

At present saloons may sell intoxicating liquors only between the hours of noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. on week days, and on Sundays between 1 and 3 p.m. and 6 and 9 p.m. Limited hours are prescribed also for the sale of bottled liquors for consumption off the premises; the prohibition of selling liquor on credit and the absolute stoppage of treating in saloons, clubs or any other places.

Increased Efficiency

In addition to the diminution of drunkenness and disorder, Lord d'Abernon said one of the most satisfactory results is the increased efficiency and productiveness of workers in munition areas. Continuing, he said:

"The first step toward realizing the true conditions is to appreciate the fact that in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war both consumption of alcohol and the number of convictions for public drunkenness were steadily going up. In the past good trade has always coincided with an increase of alcohol consumption, but it is disappointing to realize that in 1910-14 increased taxation of alcohol, the temperance propaganda and the licensing regulations in force which resulted in an annual diminution of about 1,000 icenses a year had not been sufficient to counterbalance the influence of good trade and high wages.

"The second point is the readiness with which the public has conformed to the drastic regulations which have been applied during the last nine months. I attribute this attitude to the restrictions being regarded as war necessities and the realization that in a great crisis personal convenience must give way to national efficiency. This patriotic view has not been confined to the consumer and to the public. It has been supported by all the better members of the trade.

"Regarding the restriction of hours, more divergence of opinion exists. The board has sought to confine the consumption of alcohol to those hours which conflicted least with the working day and which coincided best with ordinary meal hours. One unexpected result appears to have occurred in many cities, that the reduction in the number of convictions for drunkenness with aggravations — aggravations usually representing disorder and assault—had been even greater than the reduction in simple drunkenness.

Wants Permanent Reform.

"If you ask my general conclusion I should say that the period had been too brief for any final opinion to be expressed, but that there can be no doubt that there is ample ground for belief that a vast improvement has been achieved. The drop in public intemperance and of convictions resulting from it which occurred in each area, directly the orders were put in force, has been steadily maintained up to date. It is often said, 'Men cannot be made sober by act of Parliament.' My belief is that under a really effective system of regulation three-fourths of the drunkenness which prevailed before the war would never exist again.

"Among other reasons why improvement is or should be easy is the undoubted fact that the financial results of the present system are poor. Do not imagine that the present condition is favorable to trade interest. Licensed houses are not only too mumerous from the public order and police point of view, but they do not know that they are too numerous from the standpoint of trade efficiency, and that the same net profit could be realized from licensed houses reduced in number by 30 or 40 per cent.

Trade Competition Evils

"Assuming internal economies in the brewing trade to be accomplished, it would be much easier to effect the kind of reforms which are necessary in the public interest. The present competition for trade, which is said to account for much of the drunkenness which prevails, would almost wholly disappear. Again, it would be possible to negotiate for a stricter code of management and observation in the public houses themselves. Those responsible for the management of the trade would be able to approach all such questions from a very different standpoint from that adopted in the past, in that they would have a greater percentage of profit out of a smaller business because of the economies of management.

"It might be made almost impossible for the habitual drunkard to obtain more than was good for him, and the occasional drunkard could be largely eliminated if checked in time on curative lines. Very little is done for the drunkard today. I think he has a real grievance. These are results which might flow from the suppression of unnecessary houses and foolish expenditure. Intoxicating liquor needs no artificial pushing to command a steady sale and a lucrative trade. The customers are there and the number of those who misuse the privilege of purchase is relatively small. This small minority brings discredit upon and danger to the trade as a whole.

"The public has now had an opportunity of seeing what is possible on new lines under the board's orders, and in a readjustment of prewar conditions we may easily find a solution of many of the more pressing problems of the evil of intemperance."

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on June 6, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-25
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	20-25
Soles	„	none
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-15
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	40-80
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	20-25
Apricots	„	8-10
Bananas	„	6-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	14-16
Peaches	„	6-8
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	15-20
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	15-20
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2- 3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	7- 8
Broad Beans	„	2- 3
Beetroot	per bunch	1- 2
Cabbages	each	3- 4
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	„	4- 5
Cauliflower	each	5- 8
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	6- 8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.50
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.30
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Barn	„	$1.30
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

R. KILNER.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 8	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A..T. Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br	C. P. O. S
.. 16	noon	Seattle	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru		
.. 24	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 7	4.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 7	..	Moji, Kobe etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
.. 9	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 10	4.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	..	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	..	Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Suwa maru	J d.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr	Cie M. M.
July 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

June 9	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	9.00*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	5.00*	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 7	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 7	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	2.00	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11		Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 7	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 7	9.00*	Dalny	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 7	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 8	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 8	D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	3.00	Dalny etc.	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 8	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
June 6	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 6	Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.	
June 6	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 6	Japan	Yechigo maru	1651	Jap.		
June 6	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 6	Hongkong	Magellan	2982	Fr.	Cie M.M.	
June 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 6	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 6	Hongkong	Kashima maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
June 6	Tsingtao	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
June 6	Hongkong	N anza		Br.	P. & O.	
June 6	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 6	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 6	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 6	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 6	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 6	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 6	Chemulpo	Hiyoshi maru	1479	Jap.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
.. 6	Hongkong	Manila maru	6032	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 6	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 6	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Dates	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S H	April	8 Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	June	5 Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lâgre e and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantle d.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be dsepatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, June 7 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Anping, Capt. Senbourg, will leave on Thusday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Thursday, June 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on 8th instant, at 3 p.m. The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 4	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hongkong	City of Vienna	3917	Br.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 3	Hongkong	Carmarthenshire	2994	Br.	J. M. & Co.	APCUW
June 4	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 5		Gemini	1366	Br.		
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 2	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 4	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
June 5	Hankow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	906	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 4	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	MBKW
June 4	Dalny	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	S 4RW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 3	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 4	Tsingtao	Risai maru	374	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
June 5	Hankow	Richmond	4089	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
May 28	New York	S. V. Barge		Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
June 2	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 3	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 4	Hankow	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
June 5	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hankow	Tsesngtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co.	11 p
June 3	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 4	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDUW
June 4	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTW
June 5	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 3	Hongkong	Unda	879	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCUW
June 4	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
June 5	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	CERCW
June 5	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat with the French mails of May 14 left Colombo for Shanghai on Sunday, June 4, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai on June 16.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon left Kuchinotza for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf today at noon. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails for Japan will leave the M.M. jetty at 11 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique with the French mail of May 28, left Port Said for Shanghai on Saturday, June 3, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai on the 30th instant.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Omi Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai June 5, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 6 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, June 10.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nogaya with the London mail of the 4th ult. left Hongkong on the 5th and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow afternoon. This vessel brings 9,224 bales of Bambay yarn and 4,746 bales Bombay cotton.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Magellan from Marseilles:—Mr. Gallon, Miss Angete Reggi, Miss E. Florine Berthe, Mr. J. L. Benedetti, Mr. Justal, Mr. M. Lointier, Mr. Roman, Mr. Martinon. From Saigon:—Miss P. Ridler, Mr. and Mrs. Sellier, Mr. Kahn. From Hongkong:—Mr. F. C. Dounison, Mr. W. W. Purdue, Mr. N. Linder, Mr. Lee Hang-ming, Mr. Kam Yan-riyan, Mr. Lan Man-Jam. From Colombo:— Mr. C. N. Upadhhyaya, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tucker, Mr. J. R. Hothiramani. From Singapore:—Mr. R. E. Daswani, Mr. D. C. Sadhwani.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. Frankel, Mr. Roxburgh, Mr. R. Parcell, Mr. H. Richer, Mr. E. Badet, Mr. V. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woods, Miss Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Mason.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mrs. U. Kessinger, Mrs. Kumppel, Mr. S. Fabilsen, Mr. A. Kielhauss, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mass, and Mr. R. Lundt.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mrs. C. Frankel, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Wrenshaw, and Dr. and Mrs. Hill.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin:—Mrs. F. Massanat.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo, conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Magellan will leave the Co.'s jetty at 11 a.m.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	June 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	14
Empress of Japan....	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept. 28
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov. 3

For further information apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
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THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

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Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle. Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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JULY 2, SEPT. 8, NOV. 13.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 16, AUG 24, OCT. 28.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

MR. COULING DESCRIBES THE IDEAL MISSIONARY

Must Bring Interests With Them Not Leave Hopes and Aspirations Behind

The Ideal Missionary was the subject of an address by Mr. Samuel Couling before a meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association at the Union Church Hall last night. The speaker said that missionaries who come to China should study every phase of Chinese philosophy and life, and they should bring their interests with them instead of leaving all their hopes and aspirations at home. The meeting was well attended and an interesting discussion followed the address.

Mr. Couling treated the subject in the three aspects, the physical, the spiritual and the intellectual. He considered that a great deal too much stress had lately been put on the physical side of missionary work, and called attention to the fact that much of the best work in the world as well as in the mission field had been done by men who were weak and suffering in body. Proper care of health was of course a duty; but bodily strength was only useful for work, and while the body might be neglected for the sake of necessary work it was a sin if work was neglected for the sake of the body.

The Lord has no delight in the legs of a man; He must have more pleasure in the broken wreck of a worker who has not counted his life dear, but has filled up that which is behind of the sufferings of Christ, and in his measure can say to his people with all reverence; "This is my body which is broken for you."

The spiritual life of the missionary is what the whole value of his work depends on, and it is here that the chief deficiencies are found. A physically perfect man and one well endowed intellectually will be more easily found than one who is greatly spiritual. Our candid friends will tell us if the body is poor and blind and naked, or we may even be wise enough to find it out for ourselves; but in spiritual things we may be very lacking, yet very self-satisfied.

The speaker discussed the spiritual negatively, asserting its difference from theology, and also from mere faddism with which it seemed often confounded. Giving various instances of one man's gnat being another man's camel, he urged tolerance in all matters of private judgment, claiming that abstinence from pork, tobacco, marriage, etc. had little direct connection with the spiritual life. He further gave instances to show that even among Christians it seemed possible for a belief in magic, etc., to take the place of the truly spiritual and said that unspiritual impatience, quickness of temper, lack of sympathy, laziness, were among the spiritual faults by which the missionary's work was chiefly injured.

As to the intellectual ideal, amusing examples were given of the ignorance which sometimes exposed missionaries to the scorn of the worldly-wise and worse still, hindered the message being respectfully received and considered by the Chinese. It seemed a duty for every missionary to become as fully acquainted as possible with everything Chinese—history, archaeology, philosophy, geography, etc. As secretary of the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society he had been surprised to find how much less than formerly the missionary body interested itself in Sinology, and neglected to become members or to read the Journals of the Society whose one object was to study China.

He pleaded that missionaries should cut themselves off more from their homelands and become more at home in China, to which country their lives were supposed to be devoted, should take, for example, less interest in home politics, that they might have more time to devote to the important problems of this great people.

American Women Raising $1,000,000 for Allies

From left to right; Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. John A. Leishman and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, at their daily meeting.

New York, May 5.—One of the most important committees of the Allied Bazaar, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, June 5 to 14, under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, is known as the "Preparedness Committee' and is composed of some of the most prominent society women in New York.

The committee is holding daily meetings and discussing plans for the big bazaar by means of which they hope to raise $1,000,000 for the war sufferers.

Members of the committee include, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John K. Leishman, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Allen Gouverneur Wellman, Mrs. Charles Greennough, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs Leonard M. Thomas and Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg.

Humphrey Bishop's Co.

By Domino

"Spotty!"

* * *

Some seven years ago I blew into the London Pavilion one evening and thoroughly enjoyed a two and a half hours' show. Harry Ford was there. Whit Cunliffe sang. George Lashwood looked pretty and the one and only Marie Lloyd winked at the crowd. One turn in the program stood out. A young actor appeared in a greyback and a pair of army regulation trousers and recited "Gunga Din." The item took the audience by storm. Last night I saw the same reciter again. Since then he has developed a charming grey lock which adorns his forehead.

* * *

Yes! Harry Russon has come out East with all his old talent and a great deal of new. He got right over the footlights with his very first number and when he recited "Spotty" the house simply yelled for more. Then he gave "I want to meet the Kaiser." But you had better go and hear him. You will not want your money back.

* * *

Then he has a wonderful lot of clever people with him. There is Miss Sybil Keymer, whose work on the violin has already charmed London. It won the admiration of the Shanghai folk who were at the Lyceum Theater last night.

Mr. Humphrey Bishop, the taipan of the company, has a glorious bass voice and he knows how to use it. We heard him in ballad, and we heard him in grand opera. He was excellent.

* * *

Miss Nora Moon is the prima donna and she has a beautifully clear soprano voice. She sang the "Bird Song" and in the second half had a good deal to do with the success that attended the extracts from Gounod's Faust. Her rendering of "The Rosary" was most sympathetic. In Mr. Stanley Vilven the company possesses one of the finest tenors we have heard out East for many a long day. He very soon got on good terms with the audience and encores were loudly demanded to all his numbers.

* * *

The Shanghai public always like dancing and so Miss Suzanne Verney was very popular with her graceful classical dances. She added greatly to the setting in The Wedgwood Classics. We hope to hear a little more of Miss Katie Hill next time. Her trifle with Mr. Russon was most entertaining.

* * *

Tonight it is safe to predict a full house. We like anything really good and in the Humphrey Bishop company we have it. I do not wonder that Hongkong, and its governor, took a great fancy to the present occupants of the Lyceum. They have only a very short stay with us—perhaps only tonight—and it would be a pity to miss the Wedgwood Classics, the singing, the dancing or—"Spotty."

Shipping Bulletins

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung, formerly on the Tientsin-Shanghai line, recently has been on the Hankow-Shanghai run. The Hsinfung is rather large for the Hankow trade, but as there is no prospect of better trade on the Tientsin run, she will continue as at present for a month or two more, after which she will be replaced by one of the river boats now being overhauled.

* * *

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong from Foochow is having her annual overhaul at present, and she will go into dock tomorrow for minor repairs.

* * *

The Glen Line (Messrs. McGregor, Gow and Co.) have purchased, we understand, the Leyland liner s.s. Bostonian, of a gross tonnage of 6,225 tons. She was built in 1888 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast. Her length is 421.8, her breadth 43.2, and her depth 30.9. Her port of registry is Liverpool. The Bostonian has now been renamed the Glengyle, and will replace the company's s.s. Glengyle, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a German submarine some time ago. The Bostonian it is presumed will call at Shanghai, Japan ports, Vladivostock, and back again to London. The Cape route is likely to be adopted.

Belgian Children's Fund

2nd List of Subscriptions

Anonymous per Sir H. W. de Sausmarez	$100.00
Anonymous per Sir H. W. de Sausmarez	20.00
W. H.	10.00
"Gonville" and "Patricia"	50.00
Michael Leo. (3 months)	5.00
Gwynneth Napier (3 years)	3.00
Richard Lennox Napier (2 years)	3.00
Roger Gaunt Napier (1 year)	3.00
Helen Margaret Dixon (1 year)	3.00
Marjorie	5.00
Molly	5.00
Betty	5.00
Olive	5.00
	217.00
Previously Acknowledged	628.00
	$845.00

Eric M. Ross,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3d, Peking Road,
Shanghai.

6/6/16.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan..... June 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza June 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Pekin M. June 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 13
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia.

The English mail of May 4 is due to arrive here tomorrow afternoon per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya.

The French mail of May 14 is due at Hongkong on June 12, and here on June 16. Left Colombo on June 4, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30:

1.—March "Mandalay" .....Franklin
2.—Overture "La Muetto" .....Auber
3.—Waltz ....."Toujours ou Jamais" .....Waldteufel
4.—Selection "Iolanthe" ...Sullivan
5.—(a) Song "Because"...d'Hardelot
(b) "Baby Parade" .....Pryor
6.—Selection "A Highland Scene" .....Moore

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-Charge.

NEW JAPAN DREADNOUGHT

Tokio, June 5.—The battleship Yamashiro, newly added to the Imperial Japanese Navy, has been placed among the warships to be stationed at the naval port of Yokosuka.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Ajax	May 9	
Ceylon	May 26	
City of Lincoln	May 31	
Demodocus	Mar. 18	
Eumaeus	Mar. 20	
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19	
Gleniffer	May 17	
Glenstrae	Mar. 11	
Hirano Maru	May 18	
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5	
Kamo Maru	June 4	
Kaga Maru	May 21	
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2	
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2	
Merionethshire	May 11	
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22	
Monmouthshire	May 29	
Nucleus	Apr. 27	
Ningchow	May 27	
Oanfa	May 21	
Pingsuey	Mar. 1	
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2	
Teresias	Apr. 9	
Yeddo	May 5	
For Marseilles, etc.		
Porthos	May 20	
For Bombay		
Nankin**	May 15	
Namur**	May 1	
Novara**	May 29	
For Vancouver, etc.		
Javary	May 8	
Empress of Russia	May 20	
Empress of Japan	June 3	
Kamakura Maru	May 21	
Kenkon Maru	May 4	
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29	
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30	
For New York		
Bloemfontein	May 27	
City of Baroda	Mar. 6	
G. W. Fenwick	May 1	
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25	
St. Patrick	Feb. 27	
For San Francisco, etc.		
Bessie Dollar	May 10	
Cacique	June 5	
Canada Maru	June 1	
Floridian	May 27	
Shinyo Maru	June 2	
Tenyo Maru	May 19	
Yucatan	May 18	

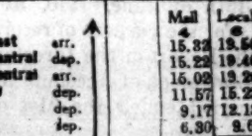
**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon		July 22
Antilochus	Apr. 21	June 21
Atreus	Apr. 29	June 30
Atsuta Maru	May 6	June 27
Carnarvonshire		June 1
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 11
Knight Companion		Aug. 5
Mishima Maru	Apr. 22	June 13
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Nagoya**	Apr. 29	June 8
Nankin		July 6
Nellore	Apr. 15	June 22
Nyanza	Apr. 19	June 7
Pingsuey		July 27
Prostesilaus		Aug. 3
Phemius	Apr. 28	June 29
Priam	May 6	July 6
Somali**	May 27	July 10
Suwa Maru	May 6	June 22
Telamon	May 3	July 13
Tydeus	Apr. 8	June 15
FROM SYDNEY		
Empire	May 17	June 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	May 30	June 27
Empress of Asia	May 19	June 15
Empress of Russia		July 17
Sado Maru	May 16	June 13
Strinda		June 7
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Bombay	Mar. 10	June 20
Eurybates	Mar. 2	June 30
St. Bede		June 16
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	June 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Bandon	Feb. 25	June 16
Fionia		July 1
Nippon	Apr. 24	June 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	May 20	June 26
Georgian	May 24	June 22
Hazel Dollar		June 28
Kiyo Maru	May 18	June 12
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Persia Maru	May 27	June 30
Tacoma Maru	May 4	June 15
Tenyo Maru		July 21
FROM MARSEILLES		
Amazone	June 11	July 14
Athos	June 25	July 28
Atlantique	May 14	June 16
Polynesien	May 28	June 30

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

BATHING CAPS



From $ 1.00 to $ 3.00

Voelkel & Schroeder,
A.-G.
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	3.44	13.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.58
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Mond. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.45	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.06
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.16	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yanchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.30
15.36	6.55		dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.03	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.53	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	528	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
13.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.58	18.23	692	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	3.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.16	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
	8.24	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.27	5.56	
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.33	5.58	
Chang An	9.33	11.33	1.17	3.35	6.35	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.26	2.30	5.32	7.09	
	11.30	12.36	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kow ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.30	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP" STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kow ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.13
		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.32	10.11	12.16	4.22	5.09
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
		9.33	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.32	7.30
	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.36	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	9.32	11.29	1.26	4.46	6.30	
	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.39	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.32	12.25	2.26	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.35	3.00	6.35
Kon Shang Kan .. arr. / dep.	7.55	10.25	12.05	1.50	3.15	6.50
	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.50	3.20	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.13	10.40	20.15	1.50	3.20	7.00
	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kow ..... arr.	8.45				4.10	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kow ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.19				5.25	
	9.24	10.35	20.35	2.10	5.40	7.15
Kon Shang Kan ... arr. / dep.	9.37	11.12	20.47	2.20	5.55	7.25
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.30	6.05	7.40

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Hanchow	9.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	A.M.
Nanhsun	8.53		10.32	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.40		11.24	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
{ dep.	9.58		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
{ dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
{ dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
{ dep.	12.48	8.05	3.22		5.11			4.32
CHINKIANG { arr.	1.25	6.22	4.14		5.51			5.14
{ dep.	1.33	9.02	4.36		6.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. { arr.	8.37			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
{ dep.	9.07			10.38	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. { arr.	9.46			11.24	3.28		6.50	
{ dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.22
{ dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. { arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.50			4.11
{ dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.32
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
{ dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.50		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.19	11.50	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.36		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	9.00	9.30	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KOANGWAN	7.57	8.47	10.12	11.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.56	11.30	12.45	15.16	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	21.30	23.47
KIANGWAN	6.21	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.13	16.41	17.30	23.58
WOOSUNG FORTS ..... arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	19.00	00.30

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom at 134-138a SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
Thursday, the 8th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites Complete, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Book Cases, Cloth Stands, Desks, Office Chairs, Ice Chests, ingle & Double Beds, a few lots of E. P. Ware as Forks, Knives and Spoons, etc., etc.

On View Wednesday, 7th Instant.

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮 象 PILSENER
酒 牌
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint
White Lead Paint
Red Lead Paint
made by
W. H. C.—Hubbock—Blundell Spence
ZUNG LEE & SONS
Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

Second Interim Dividend 1916

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 1916, of 10 per cent, on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on 15th day of June, 1916, to shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 15th day of June, 1916, both days inclusive

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD
Secretaries.
10006 J 9

Exchange Banks

As Whit-Monday will not be observed as a Bank Holiday in London this year, the Exchange Banks will remain open for business on 12th June.

10010 J 7

NOTICE

The United Java Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Netherlands Lloyd;
East India Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

On and after this date and until further notice, Mr. R. A. Kreulen will act as Branch Manager for the above Companies in China & Hongkong.—

C. G. O. ENKLAAR
Branch Manager
Shanghai, 1st June, 1916.
947 J 7

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9403

TO LET, extra large furnished room, separate bathroom and verandah, facing south, very cool in the summer. No mosquitoes. $22 per month, including rates. Range Road. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

10009 J 9

TO LET, in Western district, well-furnished flat of three rooms, dining, sitting and bedroom, facing south. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

9971 J 9

TO LET, unfurnished rooms in private residence, Range Road. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

9966 e.o.d. J 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

AMBITIOUS young Chinese, with perfect knowledge of English, wanted for law office. Returned student of good family preferred. Applications to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

10007 J 8

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

9932 T F

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 30

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished house opposite the Race Course, for three months from the 1st July; 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with porcelain baths and basins. Telephone. One of the coolest houses in Shanghai. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

10002 J 9

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, for four months, an exceptionally cool, three-storied house, centrally situated, with verandah to each floor, containing six rooms well-furnished. Advertiser is prepared to sublet the house at its actual rental Tls. 60 together with free taxes and use of telephone. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

9949 J 7

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9881 J 30

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

LATEST MODES
MME. PRONAY
Ladies' Dress Maker
34 Nanking Road
9082-J.15.

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE

DURING the rebuilding of their premises, the Association has removed its offices to the Ground Floor of the McBain Building.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1916.
9975 J 9

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of
Mrs. Merriman's
OLD JAPANESE PRINTS
at 15 Ferry Road, on Monday and Tuesday,
June 14 and 15, from 4 to 7
Admission $1.00 Tea and Ices free
9988 J 10

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited.

The Seventeenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 14a Hankow Road, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1916, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the period ended the 31st of March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 13th of June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, May 31st, 1916 9948

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.
REFRACTING SPECIALIST
AND OPTICIAN
1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161
9979

Unzen Hot Springs
(NEAR NAGASAKI)
Best Summer Resort in the Far East.
YUMEI HOTEL
Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

Reduced Prices
"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

Electric Motors

Compare the electric motor with other driving machinery.
The Electric Motor **starts immediately**—No waiting.
is **free from noise and smell.**
is **absolutely clean.**
has a **perfectly constant speed.**
gives off **no fumes.**
requires **no cooling water.**
occupies the **least space.**
Finally, the electric drive is invariably the **CHEAPEST.**

The Electricity Department will be pleased to advise consumers on new installations. Particulars of power, rates, etc., may be obtained from the

Municipal Electricity Department
Showroom: 471-2 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

H. G. WALKER
1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE
9623

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Henry The Tailor
J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATOR WANTED, who has good knowledge of English, and can translate the Chinese documents, petitions, etc, in a law office. Please apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

9985 J 9

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

SILBERMAN'S
Great Summer Sale
Now In Full Swing
Marvellous Reductions in the
Ladies', Gents.' and Children's Departments
Call early and get your pick
Inspection Invited
AT
Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House)

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, three copies "McNeill's Code"—1908 edition. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

10008 J 9

POSTAGE STAMPS for sale, collection of 2,350 Chinese stamps, in superb condition, arranged and written up in a Gibbons "Luxe Facile" album. The 1st issue of 1878 consists of 76 varieties of shade, etc. Many great rarities and unique stamps. Price Tls. 1,650. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

9999-J-8

FOR SALE, a Premier motor-cycle, 3½ h.p. 3-speed gear, in perfect running order. For inspection, apply to Russo-Asiatic Bank, Stationery Dept., M. Voirehovsky.

9984 J 10

FOR SALE, one new Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with commodious side car. Short wheel base, automatic oil feed, two-speed and other special up-to-date features. A powerful machine, none better made. For inspection and demonstration, call on I. Beck, Inc., sole agents for China, 9a, Hankow Road. Telephone 1437.

9945 J 7

FOR SALE, cheap, American buggy with pony, harness complete. Pony can be ridden or driven. Very tame. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

9987 J 7

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.